The Centre Reporter.

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NO GROUNDS

RELATIONS FRIENDLY IN THE PRESIDENTS CABINET.

Secretary Carlisle Will Remain in the Cabinet.—Not Helpless When Drawing a $7000 Salary.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The old story, started in the first month of the administration, about there being a disagreement between President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as to the financial policy of the administration has been revived and given a new dress, it being stated now that the President intends to use the vacancy in the Supreme Court to get rid of Secretary Carlisle. Your correspondent can state on the authority of one who knows whereof he speaks that there isn't the slightest friction between the President and Secretary Carlisle; on the contrary, their relations have constantly grown closer as each came to fully understand the mind and disposition of the other, both having found unexpected traits in the other to admire. Secretary Carlisle rightly declines to dignify the story by denying it. It is easy to account for the reappearance of the story at this time. Exciting political news is very scarce—the calm before the storm is now on—and it was considered by the revamper of the story that Secretary Carlisle's appointment to the vacancy in the Supreme Court was possible, if not very probable, and in case he should be appointed he (the writer) could claim credit for having had exclusive advance official information, and if he wasn't appointed the story would soon be forgotten anyway.

Speaking of that Supreme Court vacancy, I have just had a talk with a gentleman who is as close to President Cleveland personally as any man in the world on the rumor which has at various times connected the name of three members of the cabinet with the vacancy. He said: "It is very easy for me to tell you why I feel certain that Mr. Cleveland will not break into his cabinet to fill that vacancy, although Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle and Attorney General Olney, all of whom have been mentioned, would either of them make a model Justice on the bench of the greatest court in the world. But that doesn't enter into the case at all. It should be remembered that Mr. Cleveland spent about four months in selecting the members of his cabinet, and that each member was selected with special reference to the work that Mr. Cleveland expected that particular department over which he presides to do towards making his administration a success. Now then, is it a reasonable supposition that before the new machinery has fairly got to going Mr. Cleveland would even entertain the idea of changing any one of the men he had so carefully selected to another position, however much honor there might be for the individual in the change? I think not. I should much sooner expect to see the Senate invaded than the cabinet, to fill this vacancy."

Commissioner Lochren isn't worrying over the fuss that is being made because of the suspension of the pension of Justice Charles D. Long, of the Supreme court of Michigan. He says he has no apology to make and that Judge Long in making application for his pension alleged that he was totally helpless, and that he is now drawing a salary of $7,000 a year, which shows that he is a long ways from being totally helpless, and that the case is a proper one for investigation.

Secretary Carlisle nailed another misstatement when he said that neither himself nor any official of the Treasury Department was engaged in the preparation of a tariff bill, and that neither he nor the President had ever contemplated such a thing. Treasury officials are preparing information on the subject which will be placed at the disposal of the House committee on Ways and Means when it begins work on the tariff bill.

An attempt was made to make it appear that the acting Director of the Mint had done something extraordinary in refusing to pay more than the London price for silver bullion and there was for a while a lot of wild talk about bringing "the usurpation of authority" to the attention of Congress, indulged in mostly by republicans who didn't care a rap about silver but thought they saw in the incident an opportunity to embarass the administration. The talk was stopped as suddenly as it began, for a little investigation brought out the fact that in 1878, when John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury and under the Bland act, then just gone into effect, was compelled to buy $2,000,000 worth of silver a month, for coinage, he not only refused to pay more than the London price, but when American holders of silver refused to sell at that price, he actually bought more than $5,000,000 worth of silver in London and had it shipped to the Philadelphia mint.

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

Practical Measures that Will Result in Reform.

The road law passed by the last legislature and signed by Gov. Pattison, is regarded as a practical measure, one, it is thought, which will result in a reform in the matter of road making, in some of the districts at least, throughout the country. By this act the tax-payers of any township or road district are enabled to contract for making the roads at their own expense, and paying salaries of townships or road district officers and thereby prevent the levy and collection of a road tax in such townships or road district.

The process by which this right is to be acquired is as follows: Any one or more taxpayers desirous of acquiring the said right shall, before the beginning of any township fiscal year, present to the court of quarter sessions of the county in which said right is desired, setting out that he, she, it, or they are the owners of property assessed for road purposes in said townships or road districts, the number of miles of public road in said township or road district and the desire and ability of the petitioner or petitioners to lay out, open, make, amend and repair the public highways and bridges of said township or road district wholly at his, her, its, or their own expense for the ensuing township fiscal year, and to pay the other expense of said township without any right against or claim upon said township or road district for or by reason of the materials, labor, or money furnished.

The work is to be done under the direction of the supervisor, who is required to view and inspect the making and repairing of the roads in his district at least once during every month and be fully satisfied that the petitioners have fully complied with their contract, and for this service the supervisors shall each receive the sum of $480 per year.

It likewise will be the duty of the supervisor to notify the contractors, if at any time he sees the road needs repair, and if they fail to repair the road as required, he is empowered to purchase such materials and employ such men as may be necessary to repair said roads and charge the same to the contractors.

In addition to the salary provided for to be paid to the supervisors for supervising the work the petitioners or contractors will be required to pay to the township clerk $50; to each of the township auditors $25; to the township attorney $50 and to each supervisor $250. They will also be required to execute a bond in a sum equal to $500 for each and every mile of public road in said township with sureties conditioned for the faithful performance of their trust.

The practical effect of the bill will be felt more particularly in the townships in which the greater amount of the taxable property is held by one or more persons or corporations and subsequently pay the most of the tax assessed, which in too many instances goes to other purposes than that of the repair of the streets. It is believed that the corporations will willingly embrace the opportunity of freeing themselves from the heavy road tax generally levied, by undertaking to keep the streets in proper repair, and it will be the mission of the supervisor to see that it is done properly.

He Gets Over $50,000.

There is a general idea that the president's salary of $50,000 a year is all that he receives, and that compared with the salaries of his clerks and subordinates is small indeed. His private secretary has $3250; his assistant secretary, $2,250; the stenographer gets $1,800; each of five messengers $1,200; the steward $1,800; each of two doorkeepers $1,200; while other employes are paid in proportion, down to the man who takes care of the fire, who receives $864. In addition $8,000 are allowed for incidentals, such as stationary and carpets; $12,500 for repairs and furnishing; $25,000 for fuel; $4,000 for the green house, and $15,000 for the stable, gas and other incidentals. In all the president and his house cost the country over $125,000 annually.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

A CARD.

HOWARD, Pa., July 20th, 1893.

To the Democracy of Centre county:

We take pleasure, as citizens of Howard Boro aud vicinity, in bringing to public notice the claims of one of our representative Democrats as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

For almost thirty years many of us have labored earnestly in this portion of the county for the success of our party, without a request for recognition in any of the county offices. In all that time but one or two in Howard township, and none in Howard boro, have been called to serve our people at the county seat. In casting about for a fit representative of industry, integrity and sterling Democracy of our community we have kept closely in view the critical judgment of the people, and the duties of the office to be filled.

We cheerfully concede that live, energetic, scrupulously honest and obliging persons are most entitled to confidence and advancement in the line of public service; and we hereby certify that in H. A. Moore these qualities are happily blended. His faithful observance of public, as well as private obligations; his earnest, but conservative Democracy; his genial and obliging disposition and his general business training and efficiency, commend him to your confidence.

We are for him, and would like you to co-operate with us to secure his nomination—because of his superior qualifications, because of the claims of our locality, and finally, because his official career, we are confident, would bring to us and our party substantial advantage and lasting credit.

Very Truly Yours,

BALSER WEBER, J. A. WOODWARD,
K. G. SHUTT, MICHAEL CONFER,
A. W GARDNER, PETER ROBB, SR.

A Good Thing for Farmers.

Farmers of Centre county should not fool away their hay this year, as there is likely "to be something in it." Hay is scarce in Europe, and our surplus will go there in consequence. The *Press* says: The shortage in the hay crop in Europe is proving a good thing for the farmers in this country. Hay is a much more important crop here than the public is generally aware of. The average value per acre for ten years of the hay raised in Pennsylvania was $14, in comparison with $12.66 for wheat, $10.51 for oats, and $16.16 for corn. Taking the entire country, hay stood at $11.08, corn at $9.47, wheat at $9.95, oats at $8.16, and barley at $12.76. Barley alone, which is limited in production to a comparatively few states, yielded as much per acre as hay. The latter is one of the great crops of the country, and as contracts are being made at $30 a ton in New York for export the farmers may well smile over the outlook.

A Queer Case.

George Fraleigh, while working at haying for William Odell, in Brookfield, one morning last week, lifted a fork full of hay to place it on the load, when he fell to the ground with the hay on top of him. When picked up Fraleigh had hold of a big black snake, which was coiled about his neck. The serpent did not bite him, but it left a black mark.

Fraleigh was disabled from work for the day. The next morning and every morning since, at the same hour that the snake wound itself around the man's neck, he has been taken with choking spasms and fits of strangulation and is growing weaker every day. The case is being watched by local physicians, whose efforts to allay his sufferings have, thus far, proved futile. The snake measured four feet three inches.

Auditors and Their Pay.

The case of Levi H. Tace, auditor, vs. the county of Lebanon, in which is involved the principle of the payment of township and borough auditors for attending to their duties at the last spring election was decided by Judge McPherson, of the Lebanon court. His opinion was concurred in by Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county. For holding meetings, for receiving certificates of nomination, and nomination papers, hearing objections thereto and withdrawals, and filling out certificates for watchers, the township must pay the auditors, but for arranging ballots, correcting proofs, going to and from the printing office, and distributing ballots to the proper officer of any township, the cost must be paid by the county commissioners.

A Recent Discovery.

A prehistoric city, with wonderful stone ruins, has been discovered in the Colorado desert. That is the great world spot of heretofore unknown wonders, and there is no telling what future discoveries will turn up there yet. The desert and Rockey mountain region of the United States has greater wonders than any other part of the globe.

CO. DEMOCRACY

PRIMARY ELECTION AND CO. CONVENTION.

The Call Issued by Chairman J. C. Meyer—Delegate Apportionment—Offices to be Filled.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections in the respective election districts, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1893,

to elect delegates to the County Convention. Under the rules of the party the election will open at 2 o'clock p. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1893,

at 11 o'clock, noon, to nominate,

One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for Treasurer.
One candidate for Register.
One candidate for Recorder.
Two candidates for Commissioner.
One candidate for Coroner.
Two candidates for Auditor.

To elect four delegates to the State Convention for 1894; a chairman of the County Committee to serve for one year from January 1st, 1894; and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

APPORTIONMENT of DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, based upon the vote for Presidential Electors in 1892 is as follows:

Bellefonte, N W	3	Haines, W P.	2
" S W	4	Halfmoon	1
" W W	1	Harris	3
Centre Hall Boro	2	Howard	2
Howard Boro	1	Huston	1
Milesburg	1	Liberty	2
Millheim	2	Marion	2
Philipsburg, 1st W	1	Miles, E P	1
" 2nd W	2	" M P	3
" 3rd W	2	" W P	1
South Philipsburg	1	Patton	1
Unionville	1	Penn	4
Benner twp	3	Potter, S P	4
Boggs, N P	1	" N P	2
" E P	1	Rush, N P	2
" W P	2	" S P	1
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe, E P	2
College, E P	2	" W P	1
" W P	1	Spring, N P	1
Curtin	1	" S P	3
Ferguson, E P	3	" W P	1
" W P	1	Taylor	1
Gregg, N P	2	Union	1
" E P	3	Walker	4
" W P	2	Worth	1
Haines, E P	2		
Total			93.

Election Boards for holding Delegate Elections, Aug. 5th 1893.

Bellefonte, N. W., L. A. Schaeffer, chairman, W. J. Singer, J. Miles Kephart, Assistants.

Bellefonte, S. W., Jacob L. Runkle Chairman, John A. Rupp, Henry Jackson, Assistants.

Bellefonte, W. W. Dr. M. A. Kirk, Chairman, A. Lukenbach, J. R. Sheffler, Assistants.

Centre Hall Boro, R. D. Foreman, Chairmah, D. F. Luse, C. H. Meyer, Assistants.

Howard Boro, Abe Weber, Chairman, Solomon, Candy, John Deible, Assistants.

Milesburg Boro, A. M. Butler Chairman, W. T. Hall, E. H. Carr, Assistants.

Millheim Boro, J. C. Smith Chairman, B. F. Kister, Frank Knarr, Assistants.

Philipsburg, 1st W., F. K. White, Chairman, J. A. Lukens, Samuel W. Cross, Assistants.

Philipsburg, 2nd W., Daniel Paul Chairman, Geo. Pottsgrove, Ed. Henderson.

Philipsburg 3rd, W. W. J. Howe, Chairman.

S. Philipsburg, John Hoffman, Chairman.

Unionville Boro, E. M. Greist Chairman, Wm. Moran, Eugene Hall, Assistants.

Benner twp., Daniel Heckman Chairman, Louis Rearick, Daniel Houser Assistants,

Boggs, N. P., G. W. Brown Chairman, James Koakley, Andy Fetzer, Assistant.

Boggs, E. P., G. H. Leyman Chairman, R. C. Irvin, Milton Leyman.

Boggs, W. P., Geo. Noll Chairman, Ed. Johnson, D. Poorman, Assisttants.

Burnside twp., Oscar Holt Chairman, Eugene Meeker, Wm. Hipple, Assistants.

College, E. P., Daniel A. Grove Chairman, I. J. Dreese, L. W. Kimport.

College, W. P., T. F. Kennidy Chairman, John Krumrine, L. Ray Morgan, Assistants.

Curtin twp., N. J. McCloskey Chairman, James M. Packer, Jerry Ryan Assistants.

Ferguson, E. P., H. M. Krebbs Chairman, W. D. Port, Wm. Corl Assistants.

Ferguson, W. P., J. M. Miller Chairman, Christopher Harpster, Thomas Gray.

Gregg, N. P., J. C. Rossman Chairman, C. A. Pachau, Emanuel Eungard, Assistants.

Gregg, E. P., David Sower Chairman, F. M. Fisher, J. C. Condo Assistants.

Gregg, W. P., Wm. Pealer Chairman, H. M. Cain, John H. Goodhart, Assistants.

Haines, E. P., John Orndorf Chairman, T. E. Smith, John C. Snyder, Assistants.

Haines, W. P., Geo. Bower Chairman, Howard Acker, Seymore Winkleblech Assistants.

Halfmoon, J. P. Sebring Chairman, J. C. Markle, David J. Gates Assistants.

Harris, P. H. Meyer Chairman, Adam Zeigler, Chas. Moore, Assistants.

Howard, Franklin Deitz Chairman, Joseph Dunkle, Henry M. Confer, Assistants.

Huston twp., C. M. Wason Chairman, Fillmore Craig, Morge Richards Assistants.

Liberty, Henry Weaver Chairman, Ira McCloskey, Benj. S. Brown Assistants.

Marion, Jas. Martin, Chairman, J. L. Shaffer, Dan'l Harter Assistants.

Miles, E. P., Jeremiah Brumgart Chairman, Allen Zeigler, E. R. Wolfe Assistants.

Miles, M. P., Austin Gramley, J. B. Kreamer, J. W. Beher, Assistants.

Miles, W. P., Jacob Deitrich Chairman, Jac. B. Hazel, Jac. N. Royer, Assistants.

Patton, twp., D. L. Meek, Chairman, P. Sellers, D. H. Homes, Assistants.

Penn twp., J. C. Stover, Chairman, J. F. Garthoff, Jacob Sanders, Assistants.

Potter, N. P., George Emerick, Chairman, B. F. Foreman, John Heckman, Assistants.

Potter, S. P., W. W. Royer, Chairman, H. F. Musser, J. F. Smith, Assistants.

Rush, N. P., Miles Seigfried, Chairman.

Rush, S. P., Patrick Heffren, Chairman, John McGinley, John Heffren, Assistants.

Snow Shoe, E. P., John D. Brown, Chairman, M. D. Kelley, D. R. Thomas, Assistants.

Snow Shoe, W. P., Frank Tubridy, Chairman, Clide Lucas, Henry Barger Assistants.

Spring, N. P., John Garbrick, Jr., Chairman, William Meyers, George Rhoads, Assistants.

Spring, S. P., John Mulfinger, Chairman, James Corl, J. A. Hazel, Assistants.

Spring, W. P., A. V. Hamilton, Chairman, John Yearick, L. H. Wion, Assistants.

Taylor twp., Vinton Beckwith Chairman.

Union twp., P. J. Loughrey, Chairman.

Walker twp., Sol Peck, Chairman, Bigler Shaffer, Samuel Hoy, Assistants.

Worth twp., G. J. Woodring, Chairman, William Young, R. G. Williams, Assistants.

Don't Encourage Fakes.

The Hasting's *Tribune* says: As a rule, this paper is not popular with medicine shows and similar fakes, as when one of them comes to town it does not get the free advertising that it would in some of our neighboring towns. Generally, these things are frauds. Their medicines seldom have any curative properties, and are often positively harmful. It is safe to say that not less than $1,500 have been taken out of Hastings by such fakes in the past year, and for this money our people have nothing in return. All such concerns, which have no permanent location and add nothing to the wealth or prosperity of the town, but rather decrease it, should be given a wide berth by all intelligent citizens. If you need help, we have reputable and efficient physicians here, who can help you if any one can and who are entitled to your confidence and your patronage. If you need goods of any kind, you can get them from our home dealers and will not be asked to pay an agent's commission of one hundred per cent. Besides, your money will not be carried out of town by them, without even so much as thanks. Avoid fakes and fakirs.

RUN DOWN BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

A Retired Preacher and His Grandson Each Have a Leg Cut Off.

On Tuesday afternoon while Rev. P. Willard and his grandson, Allen Bruce Willard, were waiting for a train at Mexico station, Juniata county, to take them to Newport, a freight train going west ran them down. Each had a leg cut off and were otherwise injured. Mr. Willard is eighty-four years of age and his grandson is aged three.

Mr. Willard is the father and Allen the son of Prothonotary S. Willard, of Perry county. Rev. Mr. Willard was for many years principal of the Tressler orphan home, at Loysville, and a retired Lutheran preacher.

Rev. Willard is well known to many readers of the REPORTER.

They Pay Taxes Too.

The Pennsylvania railroad company last week paid the state over $700,000 in taxes, which suggests the thought that such a heavy taxpayer is a pretty handy thing to have around.

INTERESTING TREASURES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Exhibit at the World's Fair.

Of more real interest to the average visitor to the World's Fair than all the confusing array of locomotives, cars ships, wagons, bicycles and velocipedes in the great Transportation Building is the compact yet comprehensive exhibit which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes in its own beautiful little model railway station. What with signal tower, overhead foot bridge, automatic switches, tracks, ballast, and ditches just outside its doors, and the original "John Bull" locomotive, the oldest in America, with its train of antique cars, and the colossal iron vehicles upon which the huge Krupp guns were conveyed from Baltimore to the Exposition standing in the shadow of its walls, it presents to the passer by an appearance so distinctly characteristic that a careful inspection of the treasures of the interior is almost inevitable.

Once inside, you enter immediately into a study of transportation history in the United States on the kindergarten or object lesson basis, and by means of models, ranging from the old Conestoga wagon, through a series of curiously fashioned cars, up to the standard locomotives and passenger coaches of to day, you secure a most effective idea of railroad progress. Nor do the models here shown have to do with vehicles only. In the cases which line the walls of the cool, white interior are also to be seen models of track of all periods various systems of signals in use at different times, and even tickets and time tables, not forgetting conductors' punches and lanterns.

In the way of models, the post of honor is given to a magnificent reproduction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new double deck ferryboat "Washington," which plies between New York and Jersey City, a model complete in every detail, even to the electric lighting and the rubber mats at the doors. Maps, in relief, of a most interesting and instructive character are numerous, not the least important being one four feet wide by twelve feet long, showing at once the old Portage, the new Portage, and the present road of the company over the Alleghenies, all arranged to a scale, and giving a better notion of that wonderful feat of engineering, the Horse-shoe Curve, than can even be had by a trip over it.

To furnish a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad system no better method could have been adopted than that which is here presented in the shape of a perspective map, thirty three feet long, showing the position of each train in motion on the system at 6 P. M. on Columbia Day, October 21st, 1892, the passenger trains being indicated by tiny gilt locomotives, and the freight trains by similar locomotives colored blue. In addition to all this there is case after case of photographs, posters, letters, bills, and other documents, all more or less interesting, and a number of wax figures, clothed in the uniforms of the Pennsylvania's working staff of employes, from baggage porters to conductors.

A WEEK'S OUTING.

Do You Want to Fish, Bathe, or Pick Berries.

Arrangements are likely to be completed by parties of our town, for a week's outing next week, in the mountains convenient to the railroad, with tent; camp equipage, and good things to eat. It will be free to all the town's folks who wish to put in a day or more camping out, where fishing, bathing and berry picking can be indulged in, along with breathing mountain air, drinking mountain water, or napping 'o afternoons in the mountain shades. All one will need—male or female,—will be a blanket to sleep under if needed, good things to eat, fish lines and hooks, come when you please and go when you wish—affording a chance for real enjoyment healthier than the sea-shore visitor gets, and at little expense.

Appointed Colonel.

Governor Pattison has appointed W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, on his staff, with the rank of colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

An Expensive Lesson.

A young farmer of Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, has been fined $20 for misinforming a keeper of a tollgate as to the distance he was going, thereby saving about three cents toll.

Improving the Hotel.

Carpenters are at work putting a new roof on landlord Bartges property and he will have other improvements made ere they are through.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

The jury in the Mead murder case, at Waupaca, Wisconsin, after a brief charge by Judge Bardeen, and in twenty-four minutes returned a verdict of not guilty as to all of the defendants, Sam Stout, Charles A. Prior and Edwin C. Bronson.——The Aspen, Col., miners have appealed to Grand Master Workman Powderly to unite the laboring classes in their interest and incidentally of the free-silver people.——Agents Thompson and Calder, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, appeared in court at Tacoma, Wash., to answer to the indictment by the United States grand jury for cutting rates contrary to the inter-state commerce law. Both entered pleas of "not guilty," and their trial was set for November.——In the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., the attorney for the Central Trust Company filed a bill to foreclose a fourteen million five hundred thousand dollar mortgage on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. This is part of a reorganization scheme.——Wm. La Forge, of Kingston, N. Y., is charged with murdering his young wife.——Henry A. Hoffman, of Pittsburg, Pa., a successful inventor, committed suicide while troubled with melancholia.——Wm. Dixon, an evangelist, was arrested in New Brunswick, N.J., on a charge of assault.——Three young men, sons of Frank Lundgren, of Genesee, Ill., aged, respectively, fifteen, twenty and twenty-two, were drowned in Green river by the capsizing of a boat.

Senator Edward B. Osborne, of the Fifteenth New York district, died in Albany.——In a battle between strikers and non-union miners at Weir City, Kan., a number on both sides were injured.——By the explosion of a can of naptha in J. D. Campbell's factory in Brooklyn, four persons were killed.——Patrick Gallager confessed to Warden Wright, of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, that the statement he made Wednesday to the district attorney was false, and that he, Dempsey, Beatty and Davidson were guilty as indicted.——The closing down of the various cotton mills in New England is a precautionary measure to prevent the accumulation of goods during the autumn.——Large consignments of Sumatra tobacco, which was undervalued, was seized at Philadelphia.——Rodney Gray, a notorious negro tough and gambler at Paducah, Ky., snatched a sum of money from one of five men and attempted to run away. He was overtaken and literally beaten or butchered to death in a ravine near the city limits.——Maggie and Emma Pixler was killed in Pittsburg by a trolley car.——At Pittsburg Mrs. Tim Laughny tried to start her kitchen fire, using oil as kindling. A terrific explosion followed. The roof of the kitchen was blown off, and Mrs. Laughny was covered with burning oil. Her husband succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until his wife had been fatally burned.

Negroes near Neelyville, Mo., having been warned to leave the country by whites, will stay to defend their rights, and are arming.——Isaac Jenkins, colored, was left for dead on a tree by a lynching party near Beamon's Station, Va., but despite his wounds was able to cut himself down and crawl to Norfolk.——The body of a twelve-year-old, Charles Langford, of St. Paul, who mysteriously disappeared a year ago, was found in a one hundred and fifty foot tunnel which the boy had burrowed near his father's home.——The unidentified bodies of a boy and a middle-aged man were found near Wharton, I. T., near the railroad, riddled with bullets, probably put in them on Sunday. Their team grazed near by.——Conrad Betzer, Jr., furniture dealer at Lima, O., has failed. The assets will probably exceed the liabilities.——The McNamara Dry Goods Company, of Denver, one of the largest houses in the West, was closed on attachment.——The steamer Emily was wrecked in Coos Bay, Ohio, and, while drifting into the breakers, had her passengers and crew rescued, with one exception, by the life-saving crew. Charles Robinson was washed overboard.

A body supposed to be that of I. L. B. Olds, state senator in Montana, was found in Boulder river.——Tom King, the escaped horse thief who was captured at Guthrie, O. T., has proven to be a woman.——Switchmen in the Rio Grande yards at Pueblo went out on strike, demanding the discharge of Yardmaster Crocker, who, they say, is tyrannical and unreasonable. The men declare the switchmen on the entire line will go out, unless their demands are complied with.——Thomas E. Walsh, president of the University of Notre Dame, in South Bend, Ind., died.——The People's Savings, the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar and the Colorado Savings Banks, of Denver, closed their doors.——The Missouri National and the Grand Avenue Banks, of Kansas City, suspended.——Michael Lanzoni stabbed Antonio Roabeck three times in South Mount Vernon, N. Y., inflicting probably fatal wounds. Carlos Roabeck in trying to save his brother, was seriously cut about the hands and arms. Lanzoni has been arrested

At Manchester, N. H., the Namaske bag mills closed.——Some girls in Edison's lamp works, at Newark, N. J., struck for higher wages.——The bark Alice Reed arrived at the Delaware Breakwater with yellow fever aboard.——Joseph De Peyster, a noted gambler, was killed in Ohio county, Ky., by an unknown miner.——The body of Mrs. Henry Bailey, one of the Sutherland Sisters, was buried at Lockport, N. Y.——At Indianapolis, Lopez Munaugh, a worthless and dissolute cigarmaker, shot his divorced wife's sister, Miss Mary Winsch, and then killed himself.——At Lawrence, Mass., Gates Hall fatally shot Abram Mills.——The remains of Anthony J. Drexel were buried in Woodlands Cemetery, near Philadelphia.——The residence of John Ulrich, of North Fairmount, Ohio, was burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, and Mr. Ulrich was fatally burned while his wife and five-year-old child were seriously injured.

KILLED IN A FACTORY.

Four Lives Lost by the Explosion of a Can of Naphtha.

A can of naphtha exploded in the sweatband factory of J. D. Campbell, 211 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., killing four persons and injuring another.

The building was completely wrecked. It was a two-story frame structure. There were twelve persons employed in the factory but all excepting the five named were in the basement and escaped without injury. The noise of the explosion was heard several blocks away, and caused consternation in the neighborhood.

FEW PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

The Last Sunday It Is to Be Open, Not a Drawing Card.

The Injunction to Keep the Gates Open Not Vacated.

The last open Sunday of the Exposition did not show any improvement upon other Sundays in point of attendance, but as nearly all pass holders paid the entrance fee of 50 cents the fund for the benefit of the sufferers from the Cold Storage fire was considerable in a substantial way.

The morning was uncomfortably warm and the sultry air in the vast Park made walking and sight-seeing a laborious task. A shower at noon, however, cooled the atmosphere a few degrees and during the afternoon the turnstiles at the pay gates recorded the advent of many visitors who formed the principal crowds of the day.

The pass gates were almost entirely ignored, the holders of the photographic privileges in nearly every instance buying a piece of pasteboard bearing the words, "Admit one, benefit sufferers from the Cold Storage fire," or using their passes and depositing a silver half-dollar in the receptable which met the eye just inside the gates.

The crowd which the evening was expected to bring out did not materialize and the idle gatekeepers did not have one kind word to say in favor of Chicago and her guests for their lack of appreciation of the gallant work of the firemen who were burned to death a week ago.

MANY EXHIBITS CLOSED.

The outward appearance of the Fair did not suffer in any respect from that of last Sunday, save for the emblems of mourning on the engine house and the flags at half mast. Nearly all of the displays made by foreign exhibitors in Manufactures Building were draped, while many American exhibits were closed.

The building was visited by many people during the day, however, but most of them spent their time sitting upon chairs in the long avenues running through the building and viewing the white canvasses which shut out the coveted sights within.

Other buildings had their usual Sunday crowds, the greatest number of visitors thronging the Art Palace, the Krupp Gun exhibit and the Convent. The Plaisance, which always holds the Sunday crowds, was a busy place all day and impressed upon the concessionaires more firmly than ever the idea that their part of the fair should be kept open.

Music was furnished during the afternoon and evening by the Chicago, Cincinnati and Iowa State bands, the feature of "Heroes' Day" being much enjoyed and appreciated by moderately-sized crowds.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION.

In regard to Sunday closing, it is said a temporary injunction, obtained several weeks ago by Charles W. Clingman, one of the stockholders in the Exposition company, and a taxpayer of Chicago, compelling the gates to be kept open, still stands in the way.

Judge Stein, of the Superior Court of Cook County, who granted the degree, said:

"The injunction is still in force; there is no doubt about that. If the Court's attention is officially called to any violation of the order, it will, after due consideration, take such action as may appear proper."

William E. Mason, solicitor for the petitioner, said: "The gates will not be closed next Sunday unless my client desires to back down."

Edward Walker, who has been the chief legal spirit in conducting all the litigation on the side of the Exposition company, said: "The gates will be closed. Unless Mr. Clingman consents to an amicable adjustment of the matter relative to the injunction, we will simply go into court and have it set aside. This, I am satisfied, on a full representation of the case, which has never been made, can easily be done."

Mr. Clingman could not be found to ascertain what course he proposes to pursue. Mr. Mason, declared, however, that it would be an easy matter for the Exposition company to override an order of the Court, so long as anybody sees fit to insist upon that order being enforced. That is why he so freely declared that the Exposition, in his opinion, would not be closed next Sunday.

A BUILDING IN SOUVENIR COINS.

A space about twenty feet square in the rotunda of the Administration Building, directly under the great dome, was inclosed by a strong iron fence. Monday work was begun on a model of the United States Treasury at Washington, to be made of Columbian coins and erected within the inclosure. The work will consume several days, and when comple, a strong force of guards will guard the precious edifice night and day.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The 150 striking boiler makers at the Bigelow Works in New Haven, resumed work, their demand for a nine-hour day having been granted.

The Charles Parker Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, has shut down its works indefinitely, thus throwing about 1,000 employes out of work.

The Fuller & Warren Company's stove plant, at Troy, N. Y., has suspended operations owing to dull trade. Five hundred men are thrown out of work.

It is believed that the strike of coal miners in Kansas will speedily be settled. The strikers ask 55 cents for mine run coal the year round. The operators offer 54 cents, and, it is thought, this will be accepted.

Superintendent Stump has ruled that persons coming to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor laws, who have paid for their own tickets and have not been assisted by others, can be deported as well as those who have been assisted.

Representatives from the Knights of Labor from Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts met at Boston, and after organizing the New England Knights of Labor Alliance, adopted resolutions thanking Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, for pardoning the "so-called anarchists."

The Mayor of Ishpeming, Michigan, has recommended that the Council stop all municipal work, other than absolutely necessary, as all the money the city can raise will be needed to support idle miners and their families during the winter. The Winthorp Mine closed and over 1,000 miners are now idle in Ishpeming alone, and 8,000 in the district.

A Cleveland despatch says that the Finance Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association has scaled down the wages of the crews on all boats in the organization because of the dullness of business. The reduction amounts to about 20 per cent. "It will probably be accepted without demur, as the bad condition of lake business is apparent to every one."

The striking miners at Pittsburg, Kansas, rejected a proposition made by the mine owners. Fifty more miners went back to work in the mines of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company at Litchfield, the largest in the district. The company is preparing to fill the strikers' places with new men and have ordered the strikers to vacate their houses. The company has sent armed guards to their mines to protect their men and property. It is believed trouble will follow if the company persists in evicting the strikers.

It is officially denied in London that the captains of the British Mediterranean fleet are to be court-martialed for not obeying Admiral Tryon's order.

CABLE SPARKS.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard will attend the coming State ball in London.

A British war-ship has been ordered to Apia in anticipation of war in Samoa.

Disastrous floods have occurred in the Austrian Tyrol, attended with loss of life.

Emperor William has founded a prize for the Imperial Yacht Club's annual regattas.

There are 120 members of the Italian Senate out of a total of 320 concerned in the bank scandals.

Lord Salisbury has written an article showing the danger of home rule from an inter-colonial standpoint.

M. Lepine, prefect of the Seine-et-Oise, has been appointed to succeed M. Loze in the prefecture of police in Paris.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., limited, of London, has failed. Its capital amounted to £4,500,000.

The official reports as to the sanitation of Hamburg show that the health conditions are good, though the heat is intense.

Mrs. Bancroft, the well-known actress, was thrown from a cab in London and run over. She received severe injuries.

The entrance to the harbor of Rio Grande do Sul is in the possession of revolutionists while the state troops hold the city.

Eighty-five cases of cholera are reported in the hospital at Alexandria, Egypt. Forty deaths from the disease have occurred.

It is thought in Singapore that French aggression upon Siam will result in the establishment of a British protectorate over the country.

Mr Gladstone denies the published statement that he would not stand for re-election in a Midlothian district, but would seek a Welsh constituency.

The Berlin National Zeitung suggests the advisability of the creation of a upper house of the German Reichstag, the members of which should be nominated by the federated princes.

In the House of Commons Mr. Redmond moved to increase the Irish representation in the House from 80, as proposed in the home-rule bill, to 103, the present representation, but it was voted down—266 to 269.

CRUSHED ON A HORSE CAR.

Four Persons Killed and Eight Hurt by a Locomotive in Chicago.

Forty-ninth street at the crossing of the Grand Trunk Railroad was the scene of another accident whereby four lives were lost and many people injured. A Halstead street horse car was run into and hurled 30 feet to one side. Forty-six men and women were on board.

The south-bound Halstead street car, of the open pattern, was crowded and men were standing on the footboards. It was in charge of Conductor Frank Barnett and Driver Charles Stalnecker.

At Forty-ninth street is a network of tracks and the crossing has always been regarded as a dangerous one. A long freight train going west had just passed and the tower man, George Barnett, had raised the gates.

This was taken as a signal that the way was clear, and Stalnecker whipped up the horses as he started to drive across the tracks. Previously, however, Conductor Barnett had gone ahead, and, not seeing the approaching passenger train because of the freight, he motioned his driver to go ahead.

Barnett, in the watch tower, saw the passenger train, and realized that a collision was imminent, yet as he says he could do nothing. He at once lowered the gates. But he was too late, for the street car was already on the tracks and the passenger train was only a few feet distant. It was running at a lively rate of speed, it is said, and crashed into the side of the car. The horse car was turned around and thrown 30 feet through the air.

Few of the passengers had any warning of the accident. Those on the foot-board nearest the passenger train saw it coming and jumped in time to save themselves. But the majority of those on board were carried with the demolished car and they fell to the ground together.

Two of the men were frightfully injured. A piece of timber was forced down one of the men's throat, breaking his jaw. The dead were at once taken to the county morgue and the injured were placed in carriages and driven away.

The passenger train was in charge of Conductor John Kern, Engineer E. W. Jones and Fireman James Campbell. Engineer Jones said that he did not see the street car until the horses were in front of the train, and that he could not possibly have stopped in time to avoid the accident.

Police Captain Ward arrested Engineer Jones, Fireman Campbell, and a man named Henry Hughes, who was riding in the cab of the engine.

THE COLD STORAGE FIRE.

A Coroner's Jury Holds Four Men Responsible for the Disaster.

After its prolonged investigation the coroner's jury investigating the World's Fair cold storage calamity, reached a verdict. The jury held for the grand jury the following persons:

D. H. Burnham, director of works at the World's Fair; Fire Marshal Edward Murphy, of the World's Fair fire department; J. B. Shinner, president of the Hercules Iron Company, and Charles A. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the Hercules Iron Company.

The hearing of the evidence was concluded at 3:25 p. m., when Coroner McHale gave the cases to the jury. The jury reached its conclusion much more quickly than the time they were out would indicate, as there were sixteen deaths, the causes of which they were called to consider and each represented a separate case. The verdict was the same in all the cases and read as follows:

We, the jury, find that the deceased came to their deaths from injuries and burns received at a fire of the cold storage building at the World's Fair grounds on July 10, 1893, and we, the jury, find from the evidence presented that Charles A. McDonald, John B. Shinner, D. H. Burnham and Edward W. Murphy be held to the grand jury for criminal negligence, and there held until discharged by the course of law.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

One Thousand Dollars Stolen and Paper and Cotton Substituted for It.

W. H. Guick, superintendent of the United States Express Company, and K. D. Gross, of the Pacific, are in Keokuk, Ia., investigating a mysterious express robbery. A package alleged to contain $1000 left Chicago via the United States and was transferred to the Pacific at Keokuk and taken out to Promise City, Ia., its destination.

The consignee, Banker N. A. Robertson, was expecting the package and was at the depot when it arrived. At once he detected that something was wrong and the package was opened and found to contain nothing but brown wrapping paper and cotton. The seal had been raised and the money abstracted—by whom is the problem the officials are trying to solve.

PEOPLE AND EVENT.

According to Canon Farrar, about four thousand clergymen of the Church of England are out of employment. Another writer declares that an equal number are miserably underpaid.

The promotion of men from the ranks to be commissioned officers has not had the most promising sequel in our army. For the fourth time this year the War Department has had cause to pronounce an officer thus promoted a deserter.

Alma Tadema says in the *Studio* that "the camera has had a most healthful and useful influence on art and is of the greatest use to painters." This high opinion will be of unusual interest to those persons who have contended that photography has done irreparable damage to real art.

The chief engineer of the Austrain state railways, Henry Graf, is in Washington. He has come to America to make a special study of American Railway systems. He is a young man still in his twenties. He has official letters to many high officials on American railways. Herr Graf considers American lines more solidly built than those of Europe, and the time made much faster; while the Europeans excel in the matter of precautions against accidents.

Dr. Reuben Aldridge Guild, who has just resigned as librarian of Brown University, has served his alma mater in that place for forty-six years. His term of continuous service is longer than that of any other officer Brown has ever had, excepting only the late Professor Lincoln. To fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Guild's retirement the advisory committee recommended the election of Henry L. Koopman, who has served in Astor, the Cornell University, the Columbian college and Rutgers College libraries.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala who is now in Japan headed for the the World's Fair, is a petty Hindoo potentate (maharajah is Sanscrit for "great king"), but a very gorgeous one, for he is wealthy in the Orient's barbaric pearl and gold, and wears one or more rings on every finger and on his thumbs as a slight indication of his fondness for jewelry. He is rather old and, unlike most Eastern princes, not very well educated. He is accompanied by numerous retinue, but curiously enough he is under the direction of an excursion agency.

D. C. Gilman, president of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has presented, in behalf of the trustees of the University, to the American Bible Society, a facsimile of the Chaldean flood tablet, recently reconstructed by Professor Haupt. The tablet is a plaster cast from a modern reproduction in clay of the so-called Izdubar or Gilgamesh legends, commonly known under the name of the Babylonian Nimrod epic. It contains the cuneiform text of the Chaldean account of the deluge, as restored by Professor Paul Haupt. The text is based on thirteen fragments, which were found during the British excavations in the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris and are now preserved in the department of oriental antiquities at the British museum, London. The casts have been finished in colored plaster, so as to give the appearance of a real cuneiform clay tablet. The tablet contains, in six columns, 831 lines of cuneiform writing.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

Edward B. Foote, a clerk in Bellevue Hospital, New York, died of typhus fever.

Two men were killed, two fatally injured and two badly hurt by an explosion of gas in the Pettebone Colliery at Wyoming, Pa.

The hail storm which visited the country around Texas Falls, Minnesota, did damage estimated at more than $100,000.

Over 100 persons at Mansfield, Ohio, were poisoned by eating cheese several days ago, and 12 of the victims are in a critical condition.

At West Richmond, Indiana, a buggy containing Mrs. John Ganz and her two children was struck by a train, and all three were instantly killed

A platform at the station of the elevated railway at West Brighton Beach, Coney Island, collapsed. About ten persons were injured, one severely.

The village of Fairville, a suburb of St. John, New Brunswick, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Eighty families are homeless. It was burned twice before.

Mrs. Kate Fecht, a victim of the tornado at Pomeroy, Iowa, died. There are six or seven other victims likely to die. There is a crying need for food, the supply being exhausted, with the exception of a few uncooked hams.

A Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad excursion train ran into an open switch and collided with a freight train at Newport, Kentucky. Albert Lang was killed and seven other persons dangerously injured. It is believed that some person purposely opened the switch.

About 8,000 pounds of dynamite in a storage house in South Denver, Colorado, exploded. There was a general destruction of window panes, and many doors were blown from their hinges. Two men are supposed to have been blown to pieces. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of tramps.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

John Evans, of Shamokin, Says He Will Sail to Chicago and to Europe.

John Evans, a mechanic of Shamokin, Pa., has almost completed the construction of an air-ship which he claims will revolutionize aerial navigation. He proposes to give his first exhibition at the fair of the Shamokin Agricultural Association next month and says that his point of landing will be Chicago: Then he will sail to Europe.

Mr. Evans has been at work on his invention for more than five years. He maintains that his model worked excellently several months ago when he made a trial ascension.

The balloon will consist of a cigarshaped gas chamber twenty feet in length and measuring twelve feet in thickness at the largest point. Suspended from this will be a car, shaped like a row-boat, composed principally of wire. It will also be twenty feet long and will be from ten inches to five feet in depth.

In the rear of the boat will be constructed a propellor, which will be worked by a powerful storage battery. The inventor claims that he will have complete control of the ship and will ascend or land at pleasure. Peter Bruskie, one of his friends, will accompany him to the Fair.

TORNADO IN ITALY.

Many Houses Overthrown and the People Killed—Dead Bodies Recovered.

A tornado swept down suddenly on Voghera and Casteggio, in Piedmont. Hundreds of buildings were wrecked. In one section of Voghera hardly a house was left standing. Not a structure in either town was left intact. Hundreds of persons were injured.

The number of dead is not known, as the bodies are buried in the ruins. Only seven bodies have been recovered.

The military have been called out to help in the work of rescue and ambulance corps have been sent from nearby cities.

Voghera is a manufacturing city with some 10,000 inhabitants. Casteggi, which is five miles from it, has about 4,000 inhabitants.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Seven inmates of Markey's boarding house at Pittsburg suffered symptoms of poisoning after eating supper. Doctors were undecided whether to attribute it to tomatoes or coffee.

Patrick J. Gallagher, the Homestead poisoner, retracted his alleged confession exculpating Dempsey, declaring he had been "pulled" into making it.

The Bethlehem Iron Company and the Midvale Steel Company receive big Government contracts for ordinance and forgings, amounting to nearly £1,000,000.

By a fall of top slate in a Pittston colliery two men were killed and a third fatally injured.

The Allegmeiner Saengerbund held its annual convention at Wilkesbarre. William Lenger, of Reading, and Louis Tisch, of Wilkesbarre, were elected delegates to the Northeastern Saengerfest in New York. The prize concert took place in the afternoon.

As the iron and steel manufacturers and workmen have not agreed on a scale at Pittsburg, thousands of workmen are still idle and the situation is serious.

Thomas A. Seaton died from a copperhead snake bite at Greensburg. Annie Brant, of Ridgeview Park, was bitten by a snake of the same kind.

The United States Pipe Line Company started its station at Parson's, pumping oil from Athens, sixty-six miles away.

A State League of Keeleyites was organized at Pittsburg.

Lutheran ministers met at York and revised the Provisional Catechism.

The ninth annual session of the Cumberland Valley Sabbath School Assembly began at Williams' Grove.

Francis Leon Chrisman, her husband and former manager, is defendant in a suit by Mrs. Marie Decca, the lyric artist, to recover property in Harrisburg which she alleges was bought by Chrisman in his own name with her funds.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Democratic Society fixed September 25th as the date of the General Assembly at Allentown.

Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court at Erie, decided the celebrated case of the Stonemetz Printing Machinery Company vs. the Brown Folding Machinery Company in favor of the former.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin S. Kline, of Tilden township, were seriously injured in a runaway accident. Two small children escaped injury.

Fedilo Sovio, an Italian laborer, employed on the Reading Railroad, was drowned in a reservoir while bathing at Monocacy.

The Union Coal Company have issued orders to resume operations at the Hickory Swamp Colliery. Five hundred men and boys find employment there. It resumes because of the enforced idleness at Pennsylvania Colliery owing to the fire. All work at Scott shaft is stopped.

Taylor Bradley, a young man from Oxford, was lodged in jail at West Chester on the charge of throwing stones at passenger cars.

George Ernst, aged four years, was drowned in a well at his home in Ashland. The mother saw her boy's feet above the top of the well and quickly drew him out, but life was extinct.

John Robinson, an ash pitman of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gallagherville, was struck by the St. Louis express and buried a dozen yards, receiving injuries from which he died.

Albert Mack, of Shamokin, was removed to the Miners' Hospital in order to have both hands and both feet amputated. Mack was thrown from a sleigh while crossing a mountain last winter and was badly frozen. All of his fingers and toes were amputated at the time, but it was found necessary to perform further amputations, as the frozen hands and feet cannot be healed up.

A peculiar case and the first of the kind in Allegheny county has just been decided by Judge Ewing. W. J. Kerr, a farmer of Plum Township, this spring had some valuable sheep killed by the dogs of a neighbor. He presented his bill to the township for the value of the sheep, but the amount was refused. The court decides that the money should be paid out of the dog and sheep tax and orders a peremptory mandamus to issue to the Treasurer of Plum Township.

The veterans in Camp Rutherford B. Hayes, of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., at Gettysburg, spent a quiet Sunday. Religious services were conducted at the rostrum in the Soldiers' National Cemetary by Department Chaplain Sayres.

At the new big stripping at Hazleton, electric cars will be used for the first time to transport coal.

Many Delaware County industrial establishments have been closed temporarily awaiting better trade.

The Cononer's jury investigating the explosion at the Susquehanna Coal Company's slope at Nanticoke in which five men were killed, centured the colliery officials.

When the family went to get Mrs. John Kern, of Erie, ready for her husband's funeral they found she had died of grief.

20,000 MEN IDLE.

Colorado Merchants Countermand $12,000,000 of Orders.

The closing down of many silver mines, smelters and the reduction in working forces of coal mines, railways and manufactories in the State because of the reduction in the price of silver has caused a deplorable condition of affairs among the laboring classes.

It is estimated there are 10,000 men in Denver unable to secure employment. There are 20,000 men in outside cities in the same condition, one thousand of whom are making way to Denver, where they will become a public charge if conditions do not speedily change. A conservative estimate of the men discharged by railways, mines business houses, and factories since the silver panic started, place the number at from 12,000 to 15,000.

It is also estimated that Colorado, Utah, Montana and New Mexico merchants have countermanded orders on New York wholesale houses for goods during this time amounting to over $12,000,000.

The Italian government will institute proceedings against editors concerned in the bank scandals.

THE SPY IN TIME OF PEACE.

How a German Officer Risks His Life in Russia.

My friend Captain Zinnowitz came to dinner with me one night in Berlin. He was invited particularly to meet Remington, and we spent a long evening together talking about his work as an officer of the Prussian army. I knew that he had been into Russian Poland several times for the benefit of his government, and therefore drew the conversation on to the best means of succeeding at this delicate work.

"When I go into Poland," said he, "I am not an army officer any longer; I dress my hair differently, and become simply plain Mr. ——, who is seeking employment as a hydraulic engineer. I have, of course, an address in a small provincial German town, from which all my letters come, and where I have a trusted friend ready to answer all questions in regard to my occupation and identity should the Russian secret police make inquiries in regard to me. Last year I was instructed to report upon a line of railway projected at a certain point in Poland, and for that reason hired a Jew to pilot me. We went together for some distance, when the Jew told me that there were two policemen on the train evidently on our tracks, and that he would go no further. I went on alone, and at the next station jumped off on the side farthest from the railway station, and made for the woods. I had not gone far, however, when the two policemen overtook me, and demanded to know what my business was. Of course I had to make up a plausible story, and therefore remarked that I was buying wood, and had to inspect the forests of the neighborhood. Upon this, one of them said that there were no forests in the direction in which I was going, and that I must accompany them to the police station. To this I objected, protesting that I had been informed of a vast amount of timber cut and stored near here. Now this timber had all been cut for the purposes of the railway I had to report upon. The Russian policemen admitted that such was the case, much to my satisfaction, but said that they must take me to headquarters under any circumstances, where I would be examined as a matter of form. So off we went together, the policemen leading me into the very fort that I did not dream of getting into, because it was a new one, guarded with particular jealousy, and one about which my government was very anxious to gain accurate information.

"As we marched along, however, the question of how to get rid of my secret notes embarrassed me, for had anything of this kind been found upon me, of course I should have been taken out and hanged. To accomplish my object I pulled out cigars, which I offered to my guardians; they accepted them with an ill grace, but did not smoke them. As I proceeded to light mine, I held with the cigar a bit of tissue paper on which I had made memorandum, and as my match burned it lit not only my cigar, but consumed the tissue paper I held in the hollow of my hand. I had to allow my cigar to go out several times in order to get rid of the notes I had made, and heaved a great sigh of relief when the last piece was destroyed. When we reached the fortress I was taken to the commandant, and inspected carefully; that is to say, every part of my person was investigated to see if I had not concealed the smallest scrap of paper. My passport was then copied out, and I was allowed to go. They ordered me back the same way, but, by dint of very energetic language, I succeeded in pursuading them to let me pass on to the next town, by which means I was enabled to go completely through the works of the fort, and report exactly upon their extent.

"On arrival home, after several more episodes of the same kind, my government suggested to me the desirability of knowing more of the interior construction of this work, and when I see you next year I will tell you some more."

Neither Remington nor I ever saw him again. He spoke of his adventures as lightly as though he were recounting some steeple-chase espisode, and regarded quite as naturally that he should run the risk of being hanged from day to day as that he should wear his uniform and go to par. de.—[Poultney Bigelow, in Harper's Monthly.

Died Like a Hero.

A navvy, working at the top of one of a series of numerous shafts in a tunnel on a line of railway, recently met his death in a manner which showed a spirit of heroic presence of mind that deserves to go on record.

His duties were simply to warn his fellow workmen in the "drives" 200 feet below of any falling masses of rock or earth from the truck sent up to be emptied by a shout of "Look out below."

One unhappy day "Bill the banker," the only name by which he was known, incautiously stepped too close to the edge, his foot slipped, and he knew that he must be dashed from side to side of the narrow shaft and be crushed to death at the bottom. But his mates? If he screamed, the unusual noise would cause them to rush out to the foot of the opening.

Bill never lost his nerve. The signal "Look out below" had barely reached them before his mangled remains were lying at the feet of the men whose lives would have been imperilled had any involuntary call escaped from the falling man.—[New York Mercury.

A Big Alligator.

One of the largest of the Southern visitors to the Columbian Exposition arrived the other evening, and is now the guest of a South Water street firm. This visitor is not only the largest, but is one of the oldest natives of Louisiana. He was, in fact, a subject of Napoleon even before his present State ceased to be a French possession. As the Louisianian lay in the rude box which had been provided for his accommodation he measured just seventeen feet in length. The mouth of his alligatorship was large in proportion and was ample to take in a whole bunch of bananas at a single bite.—[Chicago Herald.

WHY IS IT SO?

BY FATHER RYAN,

(The Poet-Priest of the South.)

Some find work where some find rest,
And so the weary world goes on;
I sometimes wonder which is best—
The answer comes when life is done.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake,
And so the dreary night hours go;
Some hearts beat where some hearts break—
I often wonder why 'tis so.

Some hands fold while other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife,
And so thro' ages and thro' lands
Move on the two extremes of life.

Some feet halt, while some feet tread,
In tireless march the thorny way.
Some struggle on when some have fled;
Some seek, where others shun, the fray.

Some sleep on while others keep
The vigils of the true and brave;
They will not rest till roses creep
Around their names above the grave.

—[Father Ryan.

A PARISIAN EPISODE.

It was in 1870; the war had just been declared.

Marshal MacMahon had received orders to paralyze by a bold stroke the combined action of Northern and Southern Germany.

In Paris—as in all France—the fever of anxiety shook everybody. People strove to escape from the anguish of waiting by the excess of pleasure and discounted in advance—or, at least, feigned to—the first victory by giving the reign to folly. The open-air restaurants mingled their tumultuous clatter of arms with the trumpet flourishes of the Champs Elysees; the lights of the cafes-chantants illuminated enlaced couples, who glided toward the gloom; brilliant toilets bloomed in the groves of the public gardens. Like every place where the intoxication of forgetfulness was sold, the theatres were crowded to overflowing, and among them was one of the principal boulevard theatres in which the public, thronging from parquet to dome, seemed one evening particularly impatient.

The audience had assembled there to witness the debut of Mlle. Jane de Bolney—that was the nom de theatre of the debutante—and for some months past those who knew her—and the journals repeated their judgment — had been proclaiming in advance that a star of the first magnitude was about to rise in the French dramatic sky.

She was known to be handsome; she was said to be entirely devoted to her art, marvelously gifted and of a natural brilliancy, which illuminated everything as soon as she appeared

She had, for her debut, chosen "La Dame aux Camellias," then still in the radiance of its first success, and it was known that the author of the play had said that the role of Marguerite seemed to have been written for her, and for her alone.

The result, indeed, had justified from the first act the most enthusiastic predictions. The mere presence of Jane de Bolney had, in fact, sufficed to win every heart, to delight every eye. When the spectators had seen that exquisite creature advance, with her tall and willowy figure; when they had perceived that pale, fine face, with lips at once haughty and caressing, with limpid blue eyes, with pure and vigorous forehead and white complexion; when, by a graceful movement of that profile of supreme elegance, they had seen revealed a supple and proud neck and a pink little ear which shone like a pearly shell against a golden flood of hair floating down over the back of the neck, a murmur of admiration had arisen from the dense crowd, and, by its prolonged buzz, had interrupted for a long minute the dialogue of the actors.

From that moment the ovation had increased, and the second act had ended in an explosion of triumph which no past success had equaled.

Among those whom this victory had most deeply affected was Louis Belcourt, one of the pensionnaires of the theatre, thanks to whom Jane, whom he had loved from her early youth, had succeeded in making her debut; in fact, leagued with the majority of young journalists, Louis Belcourt had been able to force the manager to give her a chance, notwithstanding his exclusive passion for pupils of the Conservatoire, through which Jane had refused to pass.

This young man's passion had excited the sympathy of all who knew him; he loved Jane with a boundless devotion and loved her without hope, for he was acquainted with the man to whom the young actress had betrothed her soul and for whom she reserved her life.

Only recently had this infinite love filled the actress' heart.

At the finish of the last Longchamps races, at which Napoleon III. was present, she had paused in front of the imperial tribune to look at the ladies who garnished the first rows. Suddenly she had felt something like a blow on her heart. From behind the fauteuil of one of the Empress' dames of honor she had seen emerge the face of a man bronzed by the Southern sun, whose eyes had pierced her with a look in which was painted the same profound commotion which she herself had felt.

As if moved by a superior power, the man had drawn up his martial figure. He illy hid beneath his citizen's dress his military bearing. Quitting his place, he suddenly left the tribune, came through the crowd thronging around it, and, apparently unconscious of his movements, presented himself before Jane de Bolney.

There only he seemed to have recovered his senses. A rush of blood spread over his bronzed cheeks, his eyes were wet with tears. He bowed, confused and humiliated, to the young woman, and stammeringly attempted an excuse.

But, as troubled as he, seized upon by that instinct of supreme pity which penetrates the hearts of women simultaneously with the birth of love in them, the young actress paled at the sight of him and murmured:

"My name is Jane de Bolney; I shall soon make my debut in 'La Dame aux Camellias!"

"And I, madame," answered he, bowing again, "am Roger de Morfeuille, captain of Spahis and, for the moment, orderly to the Emperor."

It was a case of unspoken love. Neither the one nor the other strove to struggle against an imperious domination. From that moment it had seemed to them that they were born for each other. Without uttering a syllable everything was understood.

But the war was at the horizon, and it was tacitly agreed upon that their life in union should not commence until after the fight. Roger was sure of being one of the first to depart. Jane would wait for him.

They lived in that constant intimacy fromwhich the assured morrow does not banish respect, not knowing in what way their existence would be arranged, but saying to themselves that they would be each other's to the end of the road which lay before them.

When Roger came to make his adieux to Jane, without a word having been spoken to prepare for that exchange, each, at the moment when they rose to separate, handed the other a ring, and this supreme betrothal was substituted for the bitter kisses of a last farewell.

After the second act of "La Dame aux Camellias," when the curtain had been raised and lowered for the sixth time upon the acclamations which had greeted Jane, in the flush of that unparalleled triumph, the echo of which she hoped would reach Roger, the young woman, with that melancholy oppression which too great fortune gives, was slowly mounting the stairway leading to her dressing-room.

However, Roger knew that she was making her debut that evening, and she was certain that, even amid the smoke of the battlefield, he could not have forgotten her.

But, without daring to admit it to herself, she had, during the whole day, been the prey of a sort of indescribable presentiment. She had watched at the door and listened to the footsteps ascending the stairway. She said to herself that the day could not pass without bringing her a souvenir, some sign of the beloved one, who was not ignorant that she also was going to face the chances of signal lights which decide, here, the life of individuals, and, there, the life of nations; she said this to herself and yet she was uneasy, anxious and oppressed.

A flash of joy, love and pride shot from her eyes when on opening the door of her dressing-room, she saw upon the white lace of her toilet table the blue paper of a telegraphic dispatch.

She rapidly closed the door that she might not be troubled while reading the words which had come from the dear absent one, and, without even perceiving that Louis Belcourt had silently followed her, opened the telegram.

Suddenly, amid the deep silence of the corridor, through the door Jane had just entered, Louis Belcourt heard a frightful superhuman cry, at once wild and tender, the mortal accent of which made a quiver run through his veins. He forced the door and sprang into the little chamber. He arrived just in time to catch Jane in his arms; she was beating the air with her arms, there was a rattle in her throat; she was livid with grief and yet held in one of her clenched hands the dispatch she had run through.

As he was asking himself in his terror what he should do, Jane's pallor vanished, a flood of blood coloring her visage; her eyes, now wide open, fixed themselves, as if by an irresistible impulse, upon the fatal dispatch.

She suddenly handed it to Louis Belcourt, who read the following words:

"We have been crushed at Woerth. They have transported me to a neighboring chateau. Amputation probable. Pray for me. This dispatch will be carried to an open station. I love you.

"ROGER."

The young actor stood as if thunderstruck. Then, making an effort, he looked at Jane. He saw her, erect and resolute, putting a hat over her theatrical head-dress, throwing a cloak over her magnificent costume.

"Where are you going?" demanded he.

"I am going," answered she, in a firm voice, "I am going to rejoin Roger!"

"But, in Heaven's name, think that the curtain will soon be raised and your entrance on the stage is expected! This is frightful! You will destroy yourself—ruin your fortune, your life! Remain until to-morrow!"

"Listen," replied Jane. "It is a quarter to ten; there is a train at 11 o'clock, I know, since a friend of Roger, to whom I have entrusted a letter, starts at that hour from the Gard de l'Est. If you prevent me from taking that train—you see that poignard—I swear to you on my soul that I will kill myself!"

Louis Belcourt recoiled in terror

Jane quitted the dressing-room and went down the stairway.

The young actor followed her mechanically, overwhelmed, and walking with the automatic step of a somnambulist.

She opened the artists' exit door, which led to the street at the back of the theatre, hailed a carriage, and vanished in the night.

When Louis Belcourt returned to the interior of the theatre he found everybody in a state of extreme excitement. The call boy had notified the stage manager that Mlle. de Bolney was not to be found. The stage manager informed the manager, who had just arrived, and had seen Jane in a carriage going in the direction of the Boulevard de Strasburg.

There was an immense explosion of rage, imprecations and insulting language heard from the foyer to the dressing rooms and from beneath the stage to the fly galleries. The manager wanted to have Jane arrested. The public had begun to make a noise; strident hisses alternated with the pounding of feet on the floor. It was dreadful.

Suddenly Louis Belcourt, who, with his ardent love, was filled with despair on thinking of the fatal consequences of Jane's flight, conceived a plan which lighted up his face with joy. He approached one of his comrades who was filling a silent role in the piece and hurriedly conversed with him. The comrade instantly nodded and went toward the auditorium through the communicating door.

Then, Louis Belcourt, putting aside everybody in his way, and jostling the stage manager and manager, who strove to bar his passage, gave the signal to raise the curtain and appeared upon the stage.

Profound silence ensued.

The young actor advanced toward the footlights, and said in a vibrating voice:

"Messieurs and Mesdames, Mlle. Jane de Bolney fainted on receiving a dispatch which announced that the French army had just met with a grave check on the frontier of Germany; as soon as she recovers consciousness she will reappear before you, and until then we beg you to be patient!"

A murmur followed these words. A wind of mourning passed over the house. People no longer commented on the interruption of the performance, but on the news of the disaster.

Then silence resumed its sway, deeper and more mournful than before.

Louis Belcourt's comrade, who had made his way into the auditorium and mingled with the audience, carrying out the directions he had received from his friend, arose.

"We are as good patriots as Mlle. de Bolney," cried he, "the play should not go on before Frenchmen who have learned of a defeat of their arms!"

Unanimous bravos greeted this declaration. Then the audience dismissed themselves—the prey of deep emotion.

Belcourt had saved the artistic honor of Jane de Bolney.

The rumor of our check, which the Imperial Government had carefully concealed, spread rapidly through Paris, causing a frightful stupor.

As Louis Belcourt was returning home from the theatre a Commissioner of Police, wearing his sash and furnished with a warrant of arrest, presented himself before him. The young actor was accused of having divulged a State secret, a crime punishable with death in time of war. He was arrested, and taken to the prison of Maza.

For more than a month Louis Belcourt had been incarcerated, face to face with the terrible accusation which hovered over him.

He had been interrogated as to why he had divulged the State secret; he had been questioned as to how he had obtained the news; he had kept silent, not knowing whether Jane would forgive him if he spoke.

He was to be tried on the morrow.

The successive defeats of our troops, —brave, but ill commanded—had irritated all minds; the Government was about to show itself inexorable in order to distract attention for an instant.

Louis Belcourt was thinking, with grief, of the hopeless love which had led him to the threshold of death, when the door of his cell opened and the director of the prison, standing aside, announced:

"Madame, la Comtesse de Morfeuille!"

It was Jane, covered with her long mourning veil.

Her beautiful hair, but the other day of a golden chestnut, now counted more than one silver thread; her forehead had assumed the austerity of marble; her mouth, still beautiful, maintained rigid contours; around her eyes were traced bluish circles, and she had upon her entire visage that indelible pallor of beings wounded forever, who weep within.

Louis Belcourt felt himself seized upon by deep emotion at the sight of this suffering without remedy.

"You are free, my dear Louis," said she. "I have obtained your pardon, and you see that they have extended the favor so far as to permit me to bring it to you personally. Alas, they can no longer conceal our reverses, and your trial would change nothing; it would appear iniquitous now that the news you announced has been confirmed by the official dispatcher. I thank you for what you have done for me."

And, after a silence, as if she had repressed a sob which had arisen in her throat, Jane resumed:

"I remained beside my husband till his death. Then I took his body to Morfeuille. After that I was free; I returned and was informed of the danger you were running—"

She could not continue; her tears were stifling her.

A few minutes later the order to release Louis Belcourt reached the office of the clerk of the prison, and the necessary formalities were proceeded with: the young actor was at liberty.

A few days afterward Mme. de Morfeuille set out for the domain where reposed the man she had married on his death-bed.

Roger had been buried with the ring which Jane had given him at the moment of his departure; the young wife kept on her finger that which her husband had handed her at the time of their poignant betrothal.

When, some time later, Louis Belcourt strove to make her see the weakening of her grief, possible consolation and life with a new love, she stopped him with a gesture:

"Pursue this no further," she said; "I shall forever remain the widow of Roger de Morfeuille, and not having been able to be his, I shall never belong to any one else."

This was the denouement of one of the most exciting evenings a Paris theatre has ever seen, and thus was arrested upon the threshold of certain glory, the dramatic career of a great artiste, the fashionable life of a woman of exquisite beauty, who had been hailed at her debut as wholly irresistible.

The noise of this episode of Parisian existence, and the remembrance of its consequences, have been lost among the thousand events which marked that terrible epoch.

But, more than one, on reading the recital I have just given, will, perhaps, recollect Jane de Morfeuille and her brief experience on the stage.—[Blowitz, in Philadelphia Press.

Wasps Are Natural Surgeons.

Wasps, according to a scientific paper, are natural surgeons. A gentleman becoming annoyed by the persistent buzzing of a wasp about his head, knocked it down with a newspaper. It fell through an open window upon the sill, apparently dead. Only apparently, for a few seconds later a large wasp flew on to the window sill, and after buzzing around the injured one a second or two, began to lick it all over. After this (which may have been a kind of massage) the sick wasp seemed to revive, and his friend then dragged him gently to the edge, grasped him around the body and flew away with him.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

FOUR BROTHERS.

Four Brothers are piping o'er land and o'er sea—
Each pipes his own tune and with good will pipes he,
And one like a clarion-trumpet doth blow,
And one plays a lullaby, sweetly and low—
And one wakes the waves with a blast wild and shrill,
And one murmurs softly to river and rill;—
Pray who are the Brothers?—perchance you have guessed;
Look Northward and Southward and Eastward and West,
And listen—hark! hark!—through the wood floats a strain—
The West Wind is piping his joyous refrain!

—[St. Nicholas.

SICK ESQUIMAU CHILDREN.

The cunning little children in the villages of the World's Fair are sick nearly all the time. They are not used to the sweet things which the visitors give them, and so the poor little tots suffer from all the troubles which our children have when they have eaten too much at Christmas or Thanksgiving. The poor little Esquimau children have fared the worst. In Iceland, where the Esquimaux live, there is no sugar at all or any sweet things. And until they were brought to Chicago the children had never seen a piece of candy nor as much as heard of a peanut.

But everybody who visits the Esquimau village is sure to give the funny little snub-nosed toddlers a stick of candy or something else that is sweet. And, not long ago, there was not a well baby at the Fair, just on account of the things which the visitors gave them to eat. If people keep on feeding the children candy out of their hand-bags and cakes from their lunch-baskets, a woman is to stand near by and tell every one that candy makes the children sick and please not to give them any.—[New York Ledger.

A BEAR THAT CAPTURED A THIEF.

Not a bear that went around with a policeman's hat upon his head and a club stuck in a belt at his waist; but he captured a thief as easily as though he did. His name was Bruin, and he belonged to an Italian who travelled from town to town making Bruin dance for a living for them both.

Late one afternoon he stopped at a farm-house and begged to stay all night. He ordered Bruin to dance for the children, and then shut him up in the barn for safe keeping. During the night the family were aroused by a great noise coming from the barn, some one crying "Help! Help!"

The farmer ran to the spot followed by Bruin's master. They found the bear with his arms around a man's neck, hugging him tightly. The bear was muzzled, so he could do the man no great harm, although he was terribly frightened.

He proved to be a dishonest neighbor who had come to the barn to steal a fine calf. In the darkness he had stumbled over the bear, who had seized him and held him fast.

His master, learning how matters stood, called out, "Hug him, Bruin!" The bear continued to hug him until the farmer, thinking he had been punished enough, told the Italian to make the bear release him. Bruin was given a great piece of honeycomb as a reward; and no doubt he wished that he could catch a thief every day.—[Our Little Ones.

THE LITTLE DONKEY.

I am a donkey and I belong to a very happy family of toys.

Our little mistress always puts us close together when she makes us walk round the dining-room table every Sunday. There would be nothing to complain of if only our little mistress had no brothers, but alas! she has two, and oh, such scamps. When we hear them come into the schoolroom in the evening after school our paint turns faint from fear, for we know what is in store for us. The boys are not quite so bad now as they were. They used to turn the Noah's ark upside down on the floor, put the animals up in rows upon the table, and then shoot at us with a horrible toy cannon loaded with peas. It was anything but pleasant, I can tell you. Generally half of us were knocked off the table onto the floor.

One night I saw my poor friend the bear stamped on. Freddie picked him up and said: "I've done for this old chap; let's put him in the fire. If Nellie comes up and sees him broken she will only howl and make a fuss."

So into the fire my poor friend went, and you can imagine my feelings better than I can describe them.

Pretty soon our little mistress came into the room.

Her distress at the loss of the bear was very great. Her father came in and wanted to know what she was crying about, and he was very angry when he heard what had happened, and scolded his boys for teasing Nellie.

I think for the moment they were sorry. They did not mean to torment, but Freddie, the elder, was a terrible boy from a toy's point of view.

Things went more smoothly for a day or two, and then the same thing happened, and again we were made to face the terrible cannon. Alas, I was the unfortunate victim, and one of my fore-legs was shot off. Nellie was consoled by making a bed up for me in one of the rooms of her doll's house, and there for many days I was nursed by the sweetest little doll you ever saw.

Now I am quite well again—but how I dread those boys!—[St. Louis Republic.

A TIGER FIGHT IN JAVA.

An English traveler in Java who saw one of the tiger fights peculiar to the island thus describes the strange sport: The tiger is set down in a trap in the center of the Allon-Allon, or great square, and is surrounded by a triple or quadruple line of spearmen, about a hundred yards distant from him.

When all is ready a Javanese advances at a very slow pace to the sound of soft music, and sets fire to the trap, at the same time opening the door at the back part of the cage, which, by the way, is too narrow for the tiger to turn in.

As the fire begins to singe his whiskers, he gradually backs out. The man, as soon as he has opened the door, begins walking toward the crowd at a slow pace, and the slower he is the more applause does he gain.

The tiger, meanwhile, having backed out of his burning prison, is rather astonished at finding himself surrounded by hundreds of people, each pointing a spear at him.

If he is a bold tiger he canters round the circle, almost touching the spears; finding no opening, then he returns to the center, fixes his eyes on one spot, and with a loud roar, dashes straight at it.

He is received on the spears, and though he crushes many as if they were mere reeds, in half a minute he falls dead, pierced by a hundred weapons.

In some instances, however, the roar and charge are too much for the Javanese, and they give way. The sport then becomes rather dangerous to spectators. —[New Orleans Picayune.

The Pecos Bridge, Texas.

Another great engineering work recently completed in Texas is the very high cantilever bridge over the Pecos River. This bridge, some 330 feet high, while not the highest in the world, is one of the highest, and at the same time one of the most considerable railroad structures ever erected. When the engineers locating that part of the Southern Pacific Railroad came to the Pecos River, they wanted to go directly across with a bridge; but more timid counsels prevailed, and instead of taking a flying leap over a canon more than 300 feet deep, it was decided to make a detour of 25 miles by way of the Rio Grande. This was eleven or twelve years ago. This longer route, though the curves were sharp and the grades steep, was expensive to build and maintain, and more expensive to operate. It was a heavy tax on through freight, and several years ago it was decided to take the flying leap of the Pecos, and thus avoid the grades and curves and longer haul. The Phœnix Bridge Company did the work. The entire length of the bridge is 2,180 feet from abutment to abutment. There are two cantilevers 172 feet 6 inches long each, and one suspended lattice-girder span of 80 feet. This suspended span is hung between the two cantilever spans on eight massive bars, and expansion spaces are left at each end of several inches where it should join the cantilevers. The intense heat of the summer sun makes this space for expansion a necessity. In addition to these spans there are eight lattice spans of 65 feet each, one plate-girder span of 45 feet, eighteen plate-girder spans of 37 feet each, and sixteen plate-girder spans of 35 feet each. The width of the floor of the completed span is 25 feet, part of which is taken up by a walkway on either side of the single track. The bridge has a factor of safety of five; that is, it has a sufficient strength to bear five times the pressure made by a continuous train of the heaviest modern locomotives moving over it. From the ground at the bottom of the canon and on the banks of the river the bridge looks like a slender lattice-work, but it is really, as will be seen from the above statement as to its strength, a very solid and stable structure.—[Harper's Weekly.

King's River Canyon.

King's River canyon is situated south of the Yosemite, forty-five miles from Visalia, and is the valley of the south fork of King's River, says the Californian.

It is ten miles long, one-half a mile wide, with walls that tower to a height of from 2,500 to 5,000 feet. The depth of the valley is more than a mile, while the floor is comparatively level, with groves and parks of willow, poplar, fir and pine, rising from a carpet of exquisite flowers.

The abrupt walls rear themselves almost perpendicularly, and the changing river flows down through its dazzling canyon, now gliding gently and then leaping and dashing over huge rocks and boulders through a narrow gorge into deep clear pools below.

Numerous streams from the surrounding mountains find their way down the slopes, seeking at last this mighty river, where they mingle in the soft ripple or in the furious roar of the cascades.

Great masses of rocks, curiously fashioned, just out from the ponderous walls in artistic architectural forms, like forts and buttresses built upon a high precipice.

Headgear for Soldiers.

The War Department of the United States has had under consideration a change in the headgear of the soldiers and officers to replace the forage cap and helmet now worn in the service. The forage cap, intended for all branches of the army, is what is known as the German pattern, and it is claimed for it that the visor, being turned down instead of being straight, gives more protection to the eyes. The top is soft and pliable and has the advantage of keeping the head cool. Many officers favor its adoption, while not a few look upon it with disfavor, owing to the fact that it is almost the exact counterpart in shape, but, of course, not in material, of those so frequently met with on the heads of emigrants from the Fatherland.

The other design known as the busby, is for the cavalry and is exactly similar to that worn by the Eighteenth Hussars of the English army. It is made of black astrakhan cloth and will weigh, complete, about ten ounces. It also has a sloping visor, but very small. For enlisted men it will be the same minus the pompon or top ornament.—[Detroit Free Press.

Scorpion Hunts in Mexico.

The scorpions have become so numerous in the City of Durango, Mexico, that the municipal authorities have offered a valuable prize to be given to the person capturing the largest number. Two thousand of the deadly pests were killed at the hospitals there recently in one day. For these scorpions the city pays sixty cents a hundred, and three times a week those collected are counted and killed at the hospital, and 80,000 were thus destroyed last year. Persons who get permits to hunt the pests have the right to search private houses for them.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

The Chinese Minister's Baby.

The member of the Chinese legation at Washington, who monopolizes popular interest, is the minister's daughter, Miss Tsui, a young lady of about two summers, who, for a Celestial infant of high station, has the unusual distinction of having been born in this country. Miss Tsui, except for her bright, almond-shaped eyes, and her queer clothes, impressed me as being very much the same kind of baby as our own babies are. She has a chubby face, dimpled hands and elbows, and smiled in the most engaging manner when it was interpreted unto her—doubtless in Chinese "baby talk"—that she must watch and "see the little bird fly out of the box." Likewise, when she was ready to face the camera and her father offered to turn her over to somebody else for the sitting, she lifted up her voice and wept, in quite the regulation way, evidently preferring his protection under the ordeal.

This Chinese baby is bright and jolly, and the center of an admiring group whenever her fat, good-natured nurse wheels her through the Park in her carriage. She wears the oddest baby clothes, —a wadded gown of gayest colors, which opens in front over absurd little Turkish trousers of green cotton. Apparently the piece de resistance of her costume is her head-gear,—an embroidered bonnet surmounted by a fluffy pompon of red silk, and edged across the front with a heavy, black silk fringe, which, if it does get extremely awry at times, still makes a nice "bang" for her little bald head.—[Demorest.

Birth of the Restaurant.

The restaurant is of comparatively modern origin. The first French revolution, at the close of the last century, witnessed its birth. Previous to that time the best cooks were in the employ of the nobility, whose ruin threatened them with equal disaster. A happy inspiration, however, led them to open places of public entertainment, which leaped at once into immense popular favor, inasmuch as previously, while the French people were endowed with the instincts of delicate cookery, they were unable to gratify their tastes through the absence of resorts available for the purpose. The proprietors of many of these establishments quickly acquired a widespread fame and large wealth. Coincident with the birth of the restaurant in France an immense impulse was given to the publication of popular treatises on the art of cookery, composed by the most famous cooks. These were rapidly disseminated among the people, who, gifted with a natural genius for gastronomy, promptly availed of the new sources of knowledge to perfect themselves in an art of which they have become the foremost exponents of the world. Among these publications was the Almanach des Gourmands, established in 1804, one of the classics of culinary learning.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Catching Wild Cattle.

Some months ago while chatting with General Bidwell, says the Oroville (Cal.) Register, he gave an account of the manner in which the wild Spanish cattle were taken by the butcher when about to be killed.

A large and well-trained ox, called the "cabresta," was turned loose from the corral and he immediately started for the band of cattle feeding upon the open plain, perhaps a mile away. A couple of vaqueros would ride leisurely behind him, and when the band of cattle was reached a fat steer was selected and the lariats thrown upon him, one over his head and another around his hind feet. The "cabresta" then approached and held his broad horns down alongside of those of the wild steer.

One of the vaqueros ran up and quickly strapped the horns of the two animals firmly together, when the wild steer was released from the lariats. He would dash here and there trying to pull the big ox beside him, but the "cabresta" would slowly but surely lead him in spite of his utmost exertions to the corral or to the tree where he was to be slaughtered.

When the spot was reached one of the vaqueros would shoot the steer in the head, killing him instantly. As he fell the "cabresta" would drop his own head and bend down his neck and wait patiently until the straps were removed.

Enigmatical Poisons.

Many would-be suicides have been saved by their ignorance of the fact that the "golden key to the chamber of eternal rest," as Percy Shelley called prussic acid, loses its efficacy under the sunlight, and that white arsenic answers its purpose only in small doses, but in large quantities is simply rejected by the stomach. Yet a still more mysterious poison is the virus of the tsetse fly, an African insect whose bite is almost invariably fatal to horses and cows, but has no effect on man nor on mules, asses and antelopes.

Dr. Livingstone on one of his expeditions lost forty-five steers in an attempt to cross a tsetse swamp, and describes the appearance of the dead animals as resembling that of the victims of the worst kind of blood poison, yet the cause of the mischief is not much larger than a gadfly, and its sting, even when dozens alight on the shoulders of a half-naked native, has not the least appreciable after-effect, except a faint itching, which generally subsides in the course of half an hour.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A Squirrel Adopted by a Cat.

George Bystle possesses a pet gray squirrel which is being raised in a rather curious manner. While out hunting George shot the old squirrel near its nest, and on climbing the tree found the nest occupied by a baby squirrel of tender age, which he carried home.

The family cat had just increased the feline population of the State, and George took one of them away, putting the orphan squirrel in its place. The squirrel took a fancy to the cat, and the cat immediately adopted the squirrel, sucking and caring for it as tenderly as if it had been her own off-spring. The kittens and their bushy-tailed brother are growing fast and getting along famously together. —[Shasta (Cal.) Courier.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 27.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C. A. Weaver, of Haines, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. Lucas, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that H A. Moore, of Howard boro, is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Beck, of Walker township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

EVADING THE PEARL BUTTON DUTY.

The natural result of a high duty on an article of import is to stimulate the ingenuity and determination of men to evade it. When the English Government dotted the rim of the British Islands with smugglers hanging on the gallows in chains and covered with bitumen it did not suppress the contraband traffic by any means. So long as the trade promised large profits the bold smugglers took the attendant risks. In more modern times the business of smuggling, although no longer attended by atrocious penalties, has been succeeded by more certain and effective methods of evading the revenue. Commerce instinctively resents the clumsy efforts of legislation to cripple its movements, and is constantly on the watch for every means to assert its freedom.

When the framers of the McKinley tariff increased the duty on pearl buttons to an average of 400 per cent. they imagined that they had surely provided a method of protecting an infant American industry from the competition of foreign pauper labor. Pearl buttons could no longer be imported from Austria, the chief seat of the industry, and the small number of American manufacturers proceeded to import the cheap Austrian labor that had ceased to obtain employment in button making at home. In consequence of the influx of Austrians and Bohemians, upon whose standard of living an American workingman would perish, the wages of labor decline with the increase of the duty on pearl buttons. As the profits of the protected manufacturers went up the wages of the imported button makers went down. The infant industry was "protected," whatever might be the sufferings of the workingmen employed in it.

But while the manufacturers were rejoicing in their cheap labor and large profits behind the high tariff wall the Austrian manufacturers began to import sheets of pearl, which are subject to a duty of 40 per cent. instead of 400. When imported all that is necessary is to punch the holes in them, and there are the buttons. The Circuit Court of the United States in New York has decided that these sheets of pearl are not buttons, and, therefore, are not dutiable as such. It is possible that this decision may be reversed; but it could hardly be contended that the sheets of pearl are buttons until the holes should be drilled in them.

Such an importation would never have been made but for the extravagant duty of 400 per cent. on an ordinary article of use. The duty is a direct invitation to evade the revenue by any and every means that can be suggested. Under a reasonable rate of duty there would have been no necessity for the American manufacturers to have imported cheap labor from Austria, nor for the Austrian manufacturers to have exported button sheets without the holes in them. The Austrian workingmen would have remained at home, and the American workingmen would have continued to manufacture pearl buttons for the home market—although possibly, at a reduced rate of wages.—*Record.*

THE GATES CLOSED.

The World's Fair Sunday Closing Order Rigidly Enforced.

The white city was deserted on Sunday, and the warm sun of the peaceful Sabbath shone upon desolate thoroughfares, lonely Columbian Guards and a few inhabitants of Midway Plaisance, who had left that cosmopolitan quarter early in the day to view the big buildings in the park. The Sunday closing law was rigidly enforced, and any person who entered the exposition grounds had to prove that his presence was absolutely necessary. Only two gates were open and these were for pass-holders.

Many of the caterers endeavored to avail themselves of the opportunity to clean up their restaurants and put everything in condition for the crowds of the coming week, but the gate keepers were of the opinion that it was not necessary to clean the eating places, and with but one or two exceptions refused to allow the workmen to pass in.

The nearest approach to a disturbance was at 9 o'clock, when a drink flushed individual mounted a box across the street from the fifty-seventh street entrance and called vociferously for 100 volunteers to aid him in tearing down a section of the fence in order to allow poor laboring men to see the fair free. A Hyde Park policeman stopped the harangue, however, and took the man away in a patrol wagon.

DIED AT CENTRE HILL.

Aged Mrs. Burkholder Succumbs Last Night.

Mrs. Burkholder, the aged widow of Felix Burkholder, died at her home at Centre Hill, last evening, Wednesday. She lived with her two daughters at Centre Hill and had been ill in bed for the past four years. She was aged upwards of eighty-five years. She was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters, the sons being John, of Casstown, Ohio, Michael and the late Felix, of Centre Hill. She was a member of the Reformed church and the funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church.

DR. SWARTZ DEAD.

Dies at Punxsutawney Tuesday Evening at the Home of His Son.

Dr. George W. Swartz, formerly of Millheim, died at Punxsutawney, at the home of his son, on Tuesday night 25th. Dr. Swartz, for the last eight years resided at Bellefonte. He was a dentist by profession, and was born in Penn township, this county. He at one time resided at Pinegrove Mills, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His remains were taken to Millheim for burial. Dr. Swartz was an ardent member of the M. E. church.

Will Lecture in Centre Hall.

Mrs. W. E. Knox, who has lately returned from Japan, where she has been engaged in mission work, is now making a tour through Huntingdon Presbytery, delivering lectures, will be in Centre Hall Friday and Saturday, August 4th and 5th. She will deliver her first talk in the Presbyterian church at this place on Friday evening, 5th, at which time further announcements will be made These talks will be interesting and instructive and it will be to your interest to attend them.

It Should Be In Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c, and $1.00.

Festival.

The ladies of the Lutheran Missionary Society will serve ice-cream and cake to the public Tuesday evening, August 1st, on the church lot. The patronage of all is solicited.

Seriously Ill.

Michael Zeigler, an old resident of Millheim, is seriously ill. He is over eighty years of age.

A RUMOR reached Washington that the arbitrators in the Behring sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain, who have been in session at Paris since March listening to arguments in the case, had decided in favor of the United States.

RUSSIA will support France in her trouble with Siam, and will order her fleet to proceed thither.

Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

—Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store. The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

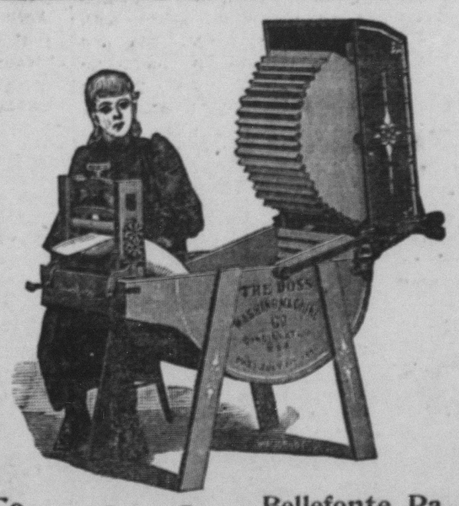
C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

BOSS

Washing Machine.

1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.



McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint, accompanied with a wonderful diarrhoea. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us, was taken in the same way. We used almost everything without benefit. Then I said, let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which we did, and that cured us right away. I think much of it, as it did for me what it was recommended to do. John Hertzler, Bethel, Berks Co., Pa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Elder S. S. Beaver, of McAllisterville, Juniatta Co., Pa., says his wife is subject to cramp in the stomach. Last summer she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for it, and was much pleased with the speedy relief it afforded. She has since used it whenever necessary and found that it never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.

SPECIAL CLEANING-OUT SALE

OF

Children's Clothing!

About 400 Children's Light Colored and Light Weight Suits, including the famous Bessemer Suits---made with double knees and double seats; goods that are sold by the largest retail dealers in the United States, and were never known to be sold for less than $5.00,

GO FOR $4.00.

We have got more of this price goods than we need. We reduce them now when you need them, instead of waiting until you have bought, or until the season is over.

Go They Must . . . . . Regardless of Profit!

Think of it! 5.00 Suits for 4.00. 4.50 Suits for 3.50. 4.00 Suits for 3.00. These are all new, desirable goods, running from 4 to 14 years. Big Bargains any way you look at it.

FAUBLE.

HYDRAULIC

CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.—

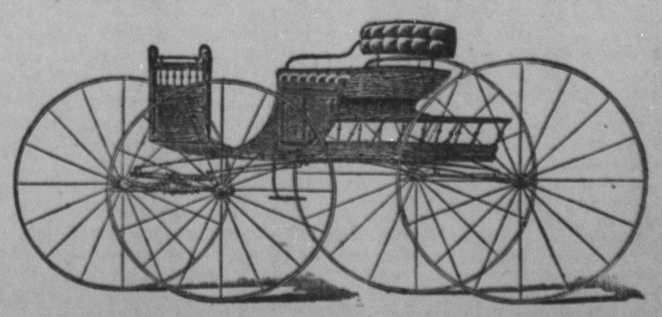
Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

o——o

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

Repairing a Specialty. 182m CENTRE HALL, PA.

THE POSTAGE STAMP.

Some Facts of Interest to the Curious Among Our Young People.

Has it ever occurred to you that postage stamps, the new Columbian stamps for instance, are really miniature steel engravings. The average person who sticks one of these works of art on the corner of an envelope does not think of this; but if you will look closely at the two cent stamp you will see it has all the delicacy and detail of a steel portrait. If you prefer the blue variety you can purchase a genuine steel engraving (without frame) for a cent. And if you chance to have money in your purse you can secure the entire historical series at a moderate cost.

The Columbian stamps, as stamps, are a great improvement over their predecessors. They are gems of art, and the fact that they are to be issued only during 1893 will make them valuable as curiosities. Historically the kind critic will overlook such little inaccuracies as the representation of Columbus as a beardless youth when sighting land and as wearing a full beard when landing the next day. Evidently the skill of the engraver did not extend to the tonsorial art; or else beards grew fast in those days. But, unfortunately, trifles like this will not prevent the government from making a profit of a quarter million dollars or more from stamp collectors.

The centennial of 1876 was commemorated by the postoffice department, but in a different manner. A souvenir envelope was issued, with a shield-shaped stamp in the corner. It represented a mail carrier of the olden time, riding on horseback at full speed. Below was a modern railway train. The stamp was of the denomination of three cents. At the top were the figures "1776" and at the bottom "1876" As a work of art it was inferior to the new Columbian issue. It was the only special issue of United States stamps up to that time, except a fifteen-cent stamp representing the landing of Columbus which was issued in 1869.

Do not suppose that stamp making is an easy nor even a rapid process. Every part of the work is performed by hand. The designs are first engraved on steel and two hundred stamps are engraved on a single plate. The work of inking these plates is done by two men, and they then go to a man and girl who print them on a large hand press. Three sets of these workers are kept constantly employed in this manner. As fast as the stamps are printed they are dried and then gummed with a starch paste made from potatoes. The paste is dried by placing the sheets of stamps in a steam fanning machine, and then the stamps are put into hydraulic presses and subjected to a pressure of two thousand tons. A girl with a large pair of shears next cuts the sheets in two, each sheet when cut containing one hundred stamps. The paper between the stamps is then perforated, and after again being subjected to hydraulic pressure they are filed away ready to be sent out when ordered. If a single stamp is injured in any way the entire sheet is burned. The sheets are counted eleven times during the process of manufacture to prevent pilfering by employes.

The history of postage stamps in this country is so inseparably connected with the history of the postal system that it is necessary to review the latter in order to understand how stamps first came to be used. It is almost incredible that less than fifty years ago the United States really had no postal system as we understand it. Previous to 1874 the mails were carried largely by private firms, and rates of postage varied according to the distance traversed. To send a letter across the continent cost nearly as much as a telegraph message at the present day. And, though costly, the service was by no means satisfactory. Much of the mail matter was of necessity entrusted to carriers on foot or horseback. and their progress was of course very slow.

Prior to the introduction of the adhesive stamp, letters were sent either paid or collected, at the option of the sender. Under this system stamps were in little demand. It was the custom to mark prepaid letters with a "paid mark," and each office was allowed to adopt a design of its own. The usual device was the word "paid," with the amount and the addition of one or more stars, the whole surrounded by a circle. During the first years of the late civil war this old system was revived by the confederate states, which were without stamps. In some instances the ordinary date mark was altered, and thus the name of the town appeared with the word "paid" and the amount—five or ten cents as the case might be. This system was in vogue in the confederate states until about January 1, 1862, at which time they issued their own stamps.

The inconveniences of this "local" system, as it was called, were so many that, before the new issue of adhesive stamps came out, a plan was devised to furnish marked envelopes. The chief objection to the "paid" stamp was that all mail had to be brought to the postoffice to be marked. This was obviated by the envelope system—the government marking the envelopes in advance and selling them to consumers.

Returning to our narative, we find that in 1846 many of the post offices had issued paid stamps of their own. They were called "provisional issues," and the most valuable of these local stamps are those of Millbury, Mass., now worth fifteen hundred dollars, of which only six examples are known to exist, and of Brattleboro, Vt., now valued at six hundred dollars.

In 1847 the adhesive stamp appeared in this country, following close on its adoption in England, and in 1850 a law was passed making the prepayment of postage compulsory. This measure put an end to the old paid marks. The first adhesives were of five and ten cent denominations. In 1863 the familiar two-cent stamp, containing the head of Andrew Jackson was sent out. From that time to 1886 the uniform style adopted contained the profiles of presidents of the United States. It is worthy of note that previons to the present issue of $1, $2, $3, $4 and $5, Columbian stamps the United States government had not issued any stamps for general use of a higher denomination than ninety cents.—*Thompson, in Young Men's Era.*

COBURN.

A Tub Race on the Dam a Feature of the P. O. S. of A. Festival.

Luther Guisewite has sold his heavy team of draught horses to T. J. Shaffer of Madisonburg.

No postmaster for this place has yet been named, the Republican incumbent still holds the fort.

A. M. Harter, of the firm of Harter & Co., lumbermen, made a business trip to Lewisburg on Monday.

M. M. Harbach, better known as "Jack" has secured employment on a large saw mill near Lloysville, Cambria county, where he is at present.

A tub race on the dam will be a special feature of the P. O. S. of A. festival on Saturday evening, 29 inst., prizes will be awarded to the winners. All are invited to be present, and to bring their friends along.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harter, of this place left on Tuesday morning to pay their son, Dr. G. A. Harter, of Maytown, Lancaster county, a visit. Before returning they will visit the sights of the State Capitol, and historic Gettysburg.

As delegate election is coming on apace, candidates for the various offices are now putting forth their best efforts to impress upon the minds of the people why they should be nominated; coming in on the home stretch as it were.

The congregations connected with the Aaronsburg charge of the Lutheran church granted their pastor, Rev. A. G. Wolf a short vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are spending their vacation with friends and old acquaintances at their former home in Adams county; in consequence of their absence there were no services in the Lutheran church at this place on last Sunday.

J. C. Morris, of Wolfs Store was at this place last week a few days trying to organize a local board of Building and Loan association as a branch of the Empire Co-Operative Savings, Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., of which organization he is the solicitor; but not securing enough stock, the project was abandoned till some future time.

IN OTHER COUNTIES.

Items of Interest Clipped or Condensed From Other Exchanges.

The Clearfield county fair will be held the third week in September.

Williamsport *Sun*: On August 1 the American Express Company will take charge of the express business on the Beech Creek railway, supplanting the Adams.

At Williamsport Sunday night Jas. McGraw, tax collector for the Fifth ward, was robbed of over forty dollars, the thief having secured entrance to that gentleman's residence.

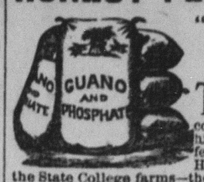
A reduction of 40 per cent. has been made on the wages of the men employed at the Latrobe steel works and one turn was dispensed with on Friday which will throw at least twenty-five or thirty men out of work. Dullness of the market is given as the cause.

Sunday afternoon during the absence of Mrs. Clark, a widow lady residing two miles west of New Florence, thieves broke into her house and stole $175 in money, a revolver and other articles of more or less value. They ransacked every cupboard and bureau drawer about the place in search of more money but did not find any. As usual there is no clew.

As the great flood which destroyed the city of Johnstown on May 31st, 1889, swept down the narrow Conemaugh, it uncovered an immense deposit of stone above Mineral Point. This stone has since been found suitable for the manufacture of Belgian blocks, used largely in paving, and it is being turned to account for this purpose. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good.

It is learned from the Clearfield *Republican* that the Shawmut coal mines of Shawmut, Elk county, have passed into the hands of J. K. P. Hall, of Ridgeway, and Andrew Kaul. These mines have been idle since early spring but will begin the operations at once, and will employ about 200 men. Messrs. Hall & Kaul expect to build a branch railroad to connect their mines with the Pennsylvania railroad.

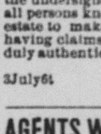
HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.

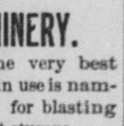


"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

PRODUCED BY On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.





NO FERTILIZER

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its-self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers FERTILIZER. This is a complete fertilizer. It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,

July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable Roads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights, exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News.*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

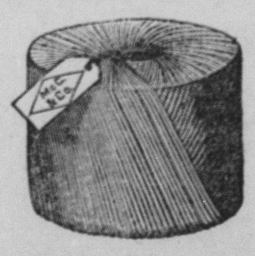
D. C. KELLER, Executor,
3July6t Turbotville, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursury Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nurseries in the United States. 18o4t

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of F. M. Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

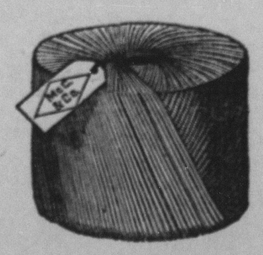
MARY E. BURKHOLDER,
Administratrix,
Juns-6t Centre Hill.



BINDER TWINE.

Sisal, Standard and Manila--Best in quality, lowest in prices.

M'CALMONT & CO.
4t BELLEFONTE, PA



"My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhoea. We used various medicines, also called in two doctors, but nothing done him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhoea or colic medicine. J. E. Hare, Trenton, Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

S. W. SMITH,
july27 2m Centre Hall, Pa.

—Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

EXPLOSIVES, POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

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Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 5.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8 45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.55 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 56
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m 10 29 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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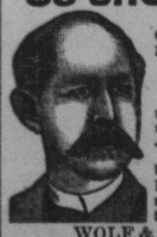

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SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

ADVICES just received from Umtali, Africa, say that the two Umtali Hospital sisters belonging to the Bishop of Mashonaland's mission, Miss R. A. Blennerhassett and Miss Lucy Sleeman, have recently had a narrow escape. Both sisters were seriously ill with malarial fever, lying helpless in a hut, waited on by native boys, there being no native women available. One night they were so bad that Doctor Wilson decided on sitting up with them. In the middle of the night a strange sound as of an animal bounding on the roof of the hut was heard. Shortly afterward the door of the hut, the upper half of which was partly open, rattled, and Miss Blennerhassett called out that there was "a great black thing" on the top of the door. The doctor went hastily to the door and slammed the top rather violently. He easily persuaded the sisters that nothing was there, as Miss Sleeman was nearly insensible, and Miss Blennerhassett delirious. A large leopard had tried to get through the roof and not succeeding, had sprung upon the open upper half of the door. The creature's head and claws were on the top of the door, and he was drawing himself up to drop into the hut when the doctor's presence of mind prevented him. The women are recovering.

ONE year ago Charles Boger, of Morrisons, Penn., was married. Nine months later he was a widower. He became crazed with grief eventually, and as a result his affliction produced a dementia pronounced incurable. He raved continually about his wife and entertained the idea that she had been foully dealt with. So strongly did he believe in this that his friends decided to disinter the body. They did so, and the body was found face downwards and all the evidence which goes to show that the woman had been buried alive was plainly apparent. The glass in the lid of the coffin was broken to atoms. The shroud enveloping the form was torn to shreds. The limbs were twisted and distorted, the hair matted, and in her hands she clinched a bunch of it. Those who were engaged in disinterring the body fell back, entirely overcome. The most composed man in the party was the demented husband. He assumed an air of complacency and assisted in the work of rearranging the body. He has shown no signs of mental aberration since, and from all appearance his mental powers have been restored.

LIEUTENANT H. R. SAYCE, of Bristol, has succeeded in crossing the English channel in a miniature boat, which he has patented as the Midge pneumatic collapsible lifeboat, and is designed for fishing, shooting, or sailing. The weight is under thirty-five pounds, and the length is 8½ feet, with thirty-two-inch beam. The boat is decked with canvas, with an opening for the owner's body, and she is fitted with inflated air tubing. The boat is fitted with a topsail about the size of a woman's apron, and a still smaller mizzen. Mr. Sayce was accompanied by a small sailing lugger. There was a light wind and a course was steered straight for Cape Grisnez. Mr. Sayce was provided with a double paddle, which he kept in constant use. The little craft entered Boulogne harbor at 5 p. m., having started at 3 o'clock a. m. Mr. Sayce was somewhat benumbed by sitting so long in one position. The lugger returned to Dover with the little boat folded up on board. The boatmen remarked that she had skimmed over the waves "like a duck."

ALL over the Hawaiian Islands the ladies ride horseback astride, man fashion. And a dashing and charming appearance do the fine ladies and stately dames of Honolulu make as they come at slashing gaits astride of spirited horses riding through the streets of the gay capital city of the isles. They are bold and rapid riders, too, and astride on their sprightly steeds they are the very embodiment of the grace and poetry of motion. They wear bifurcated or divided flowing skirts, and once seen in full motion one wonders and is amazed at how that awkward and inconvenient seat, the side-saddle, ever came to be invented or adopted. The riding habit of the lady in Hawaii is a skirt four yards wide, divided like the Jenness-Miller skirt, now in vogue and sold at all the leading woman's dress stores in the large cities. The feet are slipped through a small piece of tape attached to the skirt, which keeps the dress in place when the feet are in the stirrups.

A MOST remarkable story of castaways is told by the captain of the mission vessel Morning Star, which picked up three persons who had been forty days in a boat at sea. They were a father, son and daughter, and were natives of Tapituea Island, one of the Gilbert group. Originally there were four—viz., the father, two sons and the daughter, and they went fishing off the island. Notwithstanding their strenuous efforts, they were carried further and further out to sea. They had neither food nor water, and for forty days they drifted about at the will and mercy of the current. One of the sons could not endure the hardships, and died. The sufferings of the three were dreadful. On the fortieth day their canoe was beached at Ocean Island. The survivors stayed on the island for several days, and were then taken by a vessel to the island of Annontion, where the Morning Star found them, and took them to their homes.

A WEALTHY landed proprietor of Soo Chow, China, curious to know how many roving Buddhist monks—monks who are not attached to any monastery—there were in that city, posted a placard the other day, says the North China Daily News, in one of the principal thoroughfares of Soo Chow, notifying that he would dispense alms to wandering monks in a large and ancient monastery near the Governor's "yamen." On the day named there appeared dirty, ragged, and beggarly-looking votaries of Buddha, to the number of 2,343, who each came to claim his portion of 100 cash and four "man-t'ao," or meat balls rolled up in steamed dough, as well as a meal of boiled rice and vegetables at the rate of 50 cash per man. The donor's curiosity has now been satisfied, but his thirst after knowledge cost him over $350.

IN Paris and the provinces there are ten women who are authorized by the Prefect of Police to wear full masculine costumes. Among them are a lady artist, a bearded woman, a female house painter and decorator, a mannish-looking directress of a printing office, and several others who have obtained certificates to show that they ought to discard the attire of their own sex for that of the stronger and sterner one. On the other hand, a humble potato merchant in the suburbs has been allowed to wear female garments for reasons which satisfied the Prefecture of Police.

AN offer of 2,500 sheep for nothing being refused is recorded by a Sydney paper. This occurred in the Riverina, New South Wales, where, in consequence of the drought, the land is greatly overstocked. In the case mentioned the sheep had been shorn, and as the selector, to whom they were offered, had no spare feed or water for them, they were killed and their carcasses were burned. In other cases sheep have been skinned, their carcasses being burned, as the skins were worth more than the sheep were when alive. One lot, sent by rail some distance, did not realize enough to pay expenses.

IT is not generally known that several New York shoe factories are now supplying customers with odd shoes. To give thorough satisfaction to a customer it is necessary to insist on his trying on both the shoes in a pair, and it often happens that the right foot is a good fit and the left a poor one. To get over this difficulty two pairs are broken, and when the next order is sent in the stock is made up. Very few custom shoemakers measure both feet, and in this respect the ready-made salesman does more to please the customer than the one who makes to his order.

MR. FRANK FIELDS, who resides at Mount Tabor, Or., reports that a great scheme has been hit on for the extermination of caterpillars in that neighborhood. He says that at the corner of West avenue and the railway a toboggan slide has been fixed from the corner of the fence to the ground, on which is placed a bucket containing kerosene oil. The caterpillars all make for this corner and slide down into the bucket, where they perish. Mr Fields says over twenty bushels of caterpillars have been trapped and killed in this way, and the work goes on.

THERE is now to be seen in the Midway Plaisance in Chicago Herr Pollak, who claims to be the fastest talker in the world. He has a repertory of 20 000 words, which he repeats in forty minutes, being at the rate of 500 words a minute. These words are in no way connected and make no sense, the rapidity of their enunciation being the sole feature of Herr Pollak's performance. He places himself under bonds to repeat no words, and offers 40,000 florins, which he carries with him, to any stenographer who can take down what he says.

A SHORTHORN-DEVON steer, eight years old, weighing about 5,000 pounds, and a 2,780-pound Norman gelding are among the curiosities at the Chicago stock yards. The horse stands twenty-one hands high and the steer nineteen hands. The steer is supposed to be the largest in the country, and his owner, W. W. Crandall, of Crandall, Kan., challenges the world on three points: Weight, style and color. He values him at $1 per pound, or $5,000.

MOSES WILLIAMS, colored, lives on a farm about five miles east of Fayetteville, Texas. He is 65 years old, but no one would take him to be more than about 50. He was married twice and had born to him forty-five children. By the first wife he had twenty-three children—three boys and twenty girls—and by the second twenty-two children—two boys and twenty girls. He says he has about forty grandchildren.

AN odd-looking plant and one which is seldom seen except by travelers along the coast of South Africa is now on exhibition in Chief Thorpe's greenhouse at the World's Fair. The name of the plant is Aristolochia Gigas Sturtevanti. Its peculiarity lies in its strange animal-shaped appearance, very closely resembling one of the deep-sea variety, equipped with a heavy coat of mail as a protection and a long thin tail, probably used as a tentacle with which to gather food or hold on to its enemies when once within its power.

A SMALL tablet of carved wood, less than 10 inches long by 8 wide, was sold at Christie's, in London, the other day for the enormous sum of $9,650. The carving represented Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and on the frame were two small medallions showing the devil triumphing and a slain lamb on an altar transfixed with a dagger.

CHARLES BURSON, an employe at the mills of the Andrews Brothers' Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, has developed into a veritable curiosity. His hair is naturally white, but after working in the mills a few hours and becoming heated it turns a brilliant red. When Burson leaves the mill and cools off his hair resumes its natural color.

An Old Temple Unearthed.

A very important discovery of ruins has just been made near Ixtlan, Mexico. A party of American and English archæologists, while exploring that remote section, came upon an old building almost buried in the earth. It is located in a dense forest, and must have been undisturbed for several hundred years. The structure is built of stone and is of large dimensions. The roof is now almost on a level with the ground, and with but little difficulty the stones were removed and the interior explored. A large number of idols, pottery and weapons made of stone were found. In one corner of the main room was found a pile of human bones. It is believed that the building was used as a temple of worship by the Indians or a prehistoric race centuries ago.—[San Francisco Examiner.

FOR THE LADIES.

A QUEEN'S DAIRIES.

The dairies of Queen Victoria are models of exquisite cleanliness, the boxstall being tiled in blue and white and the milking done by maids. When she is at Balmoral not a day passes that the Queen does not personally inspect the farm and often gives advice about the butter and cheese making. It is even said that she prizes the medals won by her butter and cheese and the premiums carried off by her cattle more than the gorgeous tributes of her Oriental subjects or her royal German relations.—[Brooklyn Citizen.

TO HARDEN FINGER NAILS.

I hear a good deal about brittle nails, writes a fashion correspondent. Some women toughen them by using nine grains of tar to a half ounce of lard, wearing gloves at night and washing hands in morning with warm water and soap. Hardness of the nail is certainly one of the conditions of its well-being. Here is another receipt. You may like it better, perhaps. Melt over fire eight grammes of nut oil, one and twenty-five centigrammes of white wax, two grammes of resin and a half gramme of alum, whipped while on the fire and used at night.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

MODISH WOMEN.

Passementerie trimmings never were more magnificent than they are now, and there never was a time when the success of a dress depended more on the trimming. Collar and belt pieces are elaborately ornamented with jet, colored beads and silk embroidery. Nets are covered with spangles, black with jet or gold and white with silver or gold, and these often take the form of some floral design. Besides the great variety of bead trimmings there is a silken embroidery embracing all the daintiest shades of cream, mauve, yellow, green and blue, liberally threaded with gold. —[New York Recorder.

GRANDMA'S HIGH SHELL COMB.

Another of grandmamma's old-fashioned ornaments is in great demand among her grandchildren since Empire gowns and hair parted in the middle and combed down over the ears came in style. That's her high shell comb. Those who have no grandmamma to apply to can, of course, purchase one, as everything used at that epoch is now shown, even a new kind of stay called "The Empire." This last mentioned is made in the form of a common corset, but is so small as to be merely a waist supporter, and has straps over the shoulders. Rather an unsatisfactory description is mine, I'm afraid, but this corset is one of the things that must be seen to be appreciated.—[New York Journal.

THE DRESSMAKING DUMMY.

Many are aware that some fashionable ladies have wooden figurantes made like themselves at the dressmaker's upon which dresses can be fitted and draped. Something newer still are dolls, veritable dolls with movable heads, arms, etc., made on the scale of dimensions of the belle or matron. With this at hand she goes to a pattern establishment in Philadelphia which makes a specialty of this thing and has a suit cut out and made of tissue paper and fitted on the doll. The shape, style and color she desires are all there. Then, if it suits her, she takes it to the dressmaker and has it made according to the doll pattern. Sometimes a fine colored fashion plate is taken to the pattern maker with directions to reproduce it on the doll. With perhaps some change, a modification to suit the wearer's complexion or figure, the costume is then "built" by the dressmaker. —[New York Commercial Advertiser.

MAY PREFERS BONNETS TO HATS.

There seems to be a reaction just now in favor of bonnets among girls and young married women. It has been attributed to the Prince George's bride's predilection for pretty little bonnets in preference to hats, and indeed it is true that Princess May is seldom seen wearing a hat. In her usual and presumably favorite style of headgear she resembles in many ways the Princess of Wales, not in feature so much as in shape and poise of the head and the dressing of the hair. At a distance Princess May is often taken for the Princess of Wales, though it would be impossible for any one to err in this way on close inspection. Bonnets are prettier than hats, or if not absolutely prettier, they are smarter and more dressy looking. This season they are quite on the small side again, and in some instances "bonnet" is merely a courtesy title for them, since they frequently consist of a few chains of jet or jeweling over the hair, with a jewel-studded osprey and antennæ, and with very narrow strings.—[Chicago Herald.

SKIRTS OF A LATE DATE.

One of the handsomest skirts, a new Empire in shape, is of three widths of material at least forty-four inches wide, writes Emma M. Hooper in the Ladies' Home Journal. The front and back widths are gored slightly on the sides, and the third width forms a gore for each side, gored on both edges and twenty-five inches wide at the bottom and five at the top. Short skirts for street gowns and summer party gowns are now a settled fact. Haircloth linings or facings to the knees are worn by those wishing the very much flared skirt, while others use soft crinoline or only the ordinary canvas bias facing from ten to twelve inches deep; all depends upon the amount of "flare" desired, but the exclusive modistes of New York do not predict a long season of wide and flared skirts. A new lining for waists and skirts is of percaline having a moire effect, which presents much of the appearance, feeling and rustling of silk at a third of its price. The flat fronts are too much admired to give them up, but they are now fitted in a looser fashion, and a few tabliers are seen on home and imported costumes. The most popular lining is shaped just like the outside material, though Dame Rumor has it that the regular foundation skirts will return to impede easy walking and flap against the ankles. A French shape for a demi-train has a front breadth gored on each side, twelve inches wide at the top, twenty inches at the bottom and fitted closer with two or four darts at the top; each side gore is sloped up either side, and is twenty inches on the lower edge and nine at the top with a dart on either side; the back is of five breadths, each twenty inches and gored up both sides to three inches in width at the top. The fullness at the back is laid in six or eight large gathers that give the effect of organ plaits.

All of the full skirts have round effects in the trimmings, though many of the gored designs made for short or stout figures are trimmed lengthwise by covering each seam with narrow gimp, or piping with a tiny double bias fold or cord each seam of the front and sides.

FASHION NOTES.

Eulalia hats, bonnets, slippers, jackets and capes are now temptingly set forth.

Fifty-two flounces from skirt hem to bodice line by actual count are on a recent Paris gown seen in New York.

Beautiful loving cups are now to be had in crystal and in emerald glass, embossed and etched with gold. As the color of the wine poured into the cup glows through the glass the cup of glass is preferred by some to that of silver.

A serpent with a head curved for a handle had its tail smoothed out and polished to open envelopes.

The new silver bracelets are charming in design and workmanship. One variety is made up of woven wire and ends in tassels.

Swords are enriched with flowers, and the last produced are the most magnificent. One seen has for the guard a flower design in gold set with rubies and emeralds.

Do not wear a mourning veil with a toque. A small bonnet is the only proper thing and may be made to rest upon the top of the head, but the back should be cut out.

Do not wear large hats at entertainments as they are only a burden to yourself and a nuisance to many.

Among the new and pretty things in the shops are Dalmatian belts, which are really only half-belts, as they merely cross the back—made of imitation silver or gilt in open scroll design, and sewed on a belt ribbon of satin that is tied in front with long hanging ends. These are to be worn with any round waist, and will be particularly effective with summer gowns of organdie or batiste, or with thin black dresses of crepon or grenadine.

The cotton cheviots come in all the dainty shades of blue and pink for little boys' clothes, and the piques are brightly striped with scarlet or blue. All manner of little shirt waist are worn by the boys, with collars and cuffs of the bright French lawns, polka-spotted with white. Reefers of scarlet or of soft old blue brighten up their more somber suits on cool days, and all the dainty shades of brown and gray, in tiny checks and twills, are used in their tiny trousers and jaunty coats.

Ginghams are now usually made with unlined skirts and simple, full bodices, finished with berthas or incroyable revers of Russian guipure or of Genoa lace, with a high collar and short cuffs also covered plainly with lace. Or they are trimmed with the heavy open embroideries so much used this season.

Ribbons have become as important factors in dressmaking as in millinery, and both the plain and fancy varieties are fashionable. They are used alike on skirts and waists, being arranged in bands, folds, frills, box-plaits, flowing ends and flat or erect bows or ears.

Bonbon dishes of gold are made more beautiful by the little Dresden panels with copies of celebrated paintings upon them. They can be almost a monopoly only for the rich, as they are worth their weight in precious metal.

A new tray for an invalid is silver plated, with underneath reservoir for hot water. Each dish, cup and bowl has a corresponding depression, thus keeping it in its place, and hot until used.

A Parisian fad is to use fur as if it were cloth or velvet for shoulder puffs, cuffs, gathered frills and Watteau plaits. Some Eton and Russian jackets are finished at the edge with a frill or puff of seal, otter or astrakhan.

Some very pretty baby toilets are being shown throughout the country in many of the principal stores. The frames are of enamelled iron in white and gold, blue and gold, and in some instances a combination of purple and gold. The various articles which go to make up the outfit are of fibre ware, ornamented with Kate Greenaway designs, which render them very attractive.

A favorite ornament of the moment is a buckle in silver, gold filagree, jet or jewels of some sort. Buckles of this sort are used on any portion of the costume which affords an excuse for them.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

PLAIN OMELET.—Take six eggs, leaving out the whites of two. Beat them very light, and strain them through a sieve. Add pepper and salt to your taste. Divide two ounces of fresh butter into little bits, and put it into the egg. Have ready a quarter of a pound of butter in a frying pan, or a flat stew pan. Place it on the stove, and have the butter boiling when you put in the beaten egg. Fry it gently till of a light brown on the under side. Do not turn it while cooking as it will do better without. You may brown the top by holding a hot shovel over it. When done, lay it in the dish, double it in half, and stick sprigs of curled parsley over it. You may flavor the omelet by mixing with the beaten egg some parsley or sweet herbs minced fine, some chopped celery, or chopped onion, allowing two moderate sized onions to an omelet of six eggs. Or what is still better, it may be seasoned with veal kidney or sweet bread minced; with cold ham shred as fine as possible; or with minced oysters (the hard part omitted), with tops of asparagus (that has been previously boiled) cut into small pieces.

While the elevator man gives many a fellow a lift, he doesn't hesitate to run a chap down.—[Philadelphia Record.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

DISCUSSING tall men and short men a writer in The Boston Transcript says: "It is an interesting study, by the way, to see a handsome man of very great height enter the company of a miscellaneous lot of men, such as one will find at a club sometimes, or a dinner party where the guests are conversing and not yet at table, or under other circumstances where the newly arrived giant will naturally pass from one to another, conversing. It is the invariable rule, so far as The Listener has observed, that the men of middle size treat the big man with deference and admiration, while the little men shy away from him, or affect not to see him. The little men naturally avoid the contrast, from which they will suffer, or else they fancy that by showing admiration they will be thought to be toadying to a big man because he is big. The men of average height, on the other hand, are acting perfectly instinctively; for it is still as natural for men to admire a man of great and noble stature as it is for animals to show deference toward a giant of their kind. A spectacle of this sort takes us through civilization, in which a pygmy is exactly as well off as a giant, directly back to barbarous times, or the cave dwellings. In a way the thing is impressive; in another it is very funny. Men's ways are after all so extremely amusing!"

A CURIOUS method was recently used in Illinois to take the foul air out of a well. The well was to be cleaned, but the man that took the job was afraid to go down until he had ascertained the quality of the air at the bottom. He let down a lighted candle, and when it descended to about six feet of the bottom it went out as suddenly as though extinguished by a whiff of air. That was all he wanted to know. He was then sure that the well had poisonous gas in it, and took a small umbrella, tied a string to the handle and lowered it open into the well. Having let it go nearly to the bottom, he drew it up, carried it a few feet from the well and upset it. He repeated this operation twenty or thirty times, with all the bystanders laughing at him, then again lowered the light, which burned clear and bright even at the bottom. He then condescended to explain that the gas in the well was carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than air, and therefore could be brought in an umbrella just as though it were so much water. It was a simple trick, yet perfectly effective.

A PHILADELPHIA war veteran has patented a device for protecting soldiers to a considerable extent from an enemy's fire. It is a folding shield of bullet-proof material, circular in form, which can be fixed to the barrel of a rifle. Its diameter is eighteen inches, and the surface is corrugated for the purpose of deflecting bullets. The inventor does not pretend that it furnishes a complete protection, but he believes that it would be found indispensable by skirmishers, and in a general engagement would be the means of greatly reducing the casualties. When not in use it can be folded into portable compass and worn at the side like a bayonet. When expanded and fastened to the rifle-barrel, an aperture on the line of sight is shown, which enables the soldier to take aim and use his piece effectively. The idea of the invention is already applied to large rifled guns on vessels of war. The inventor has brought his device to the attention of military experts, and they have endorsed it as practicable in operation.

THAT the earth's motion has an appreciable effect upon artillery fire, deflecting the projectile from a straight course, may be news to many, and as such would probably seem a novel notion. It has, and the exact nature and extent of the effect is an important point of study with artillery experts. An English army expert told of the results of many interesting experiments along this line in a paper read before the Royal Artillery Institution the other day. Firing from north to south there is a divergence of projectiles to the left due to the earth's rotation, and firing due north the divergence is to the right. The extent of the "pull" varies at different points on the earth's surface, and with projectiles fired at different speeds and elevations. In England a deflection of five inches is found to occur with the projectile of a 12-pounder in a 4,000 yard range.

ONE of the few novel ideas that have come to light as the result of the recent advertisement for plans for a submarine naval boat involves the construction of a craft that can be sunk by admitting a limited quantity of water, and will then run around on the bottom of the ocean on wheels. The inventor thinks that his boat can move more directly in a straight path than a boat subject to deflection by currents and waves, and therefore claims for her the ability to pick her position with accuracy beneath the ironclad she wishes to destroy. He has made provision for reaching the surface when desired by means of a set of pumps to expel the water admitted to the hull.

AN Indiana man named Dobbins has invented a voting machine which is said to be more simple and accurate than any similar machine. "The Indianapolis News" thus describes it: "The tickets are printed on one continuous roll, which is locked in the machine. Beneath a glass-covered table the ticket passes from this roll to another roll fitted into a ballot-box. The glass cover is divided into four sections, and between each section is a row of keys similar to the typewriter. The upper key is larger, and is called the straight ticket key, and when this is struck it locks the other keys, thus preventing mistakes."

A DEMAND is made in Maine for the reenactment of the law permitting the killing of crows, as these birds are becoming a great nuisance again. A Damariscotta farmer says he is obliged "to sit up most of the night and watch all day to fight crows." Another asserts that of 1,200 hills of potatoes which he planted the crows have spoiled all but 125. They are also destroying young chickens and ducks. As one sufferer from their raids says: "You can't make folks believe that crows don't keep posted on the Maine revised statutes." The next Legislature will no doubt be asked to revive the old law, and if the crows know what is good for them they will read it and give the State a wide berth.

THERE are four systems now in force for the grant of patents: 1, the American, in which the patent is granted after rigid examination into novelty; 2, the British, in which the invention is advertised and the grant is subject to opposition; 3, the German, which is a sort of compromise between the American and British, involving both an examination, and an appeal to opposition; and 4, the French, which involves neither an examination nor public opposition, but is a registration merely. All the patent laws of the world can be included in some one of these systems, or partake of their features.

A NOVEL contrivance to restrain runaway and pulling horses has recently been patented. The inventors claim that, when in operation, it will bring to an immediate standstill the most powerful and refractory horse. It is fixed under the box seat, the buckled end of the reins being passed through an aperture for the purpose, and the driver, while guiding the animal with his left hand, can with his right, if need be, instantly raise the machine, and by putting a revolving process in motion tighten the reins to any extent required.

THERE are treasures at the bottom of the sea, in the wrecks of the countless galleons, transports, merchantmen, steamships, and other vessels that have sunk thereto the ages through. The inventor who has laid before the Navy Department his design for a submarine punt on wheels, that shall traverse the sea's bed with a crew in the hold of it, can, in the opinion of the New York Sun, engage in more profitable business than that of sinking the enemy's cruisers.

THE fastest time on record for the delivery of American mails in England was made a few weeks ago with the mails arriving from New York by the Teutonic. The Teutonic made a passage of six days four hours to Queenstown, and the mail was delivered in London in exactly six days and twenty-two hours from the time the ship had left New York.

GEORGIA paid $181,225 to crippled veteran of the Confederacy last year. There has been great mortality among these old soldiers during the last ten years. In 1883 the number of pensioners on the Georgia rolls was 1,000, while now there are only 773.

THE greatest depth under water ever reached by a diver is believed to have been attained by Capt. John Christiansen, who went down 196 feet below the surface at Elliot Bay, Wash., recently. He remained at that depth in his armor for twenty minutes, without inconvenience.

The Rise of the Cat.

It seems hard to believe that during all the long ages which passed between the dawn of civilization and the Christian era the Romans and the Greeks should have been ignorant of the most familiar pet of our homes—the common cat. Yet no fact seems established more clearly than this. Hahn, in his "Wanderings of Plants and Animals," insisted upon it, and it has since been established by the united efforts of scholars and zoologists. We know that our domestic favorite—with its winning, coy ways, uneasy when removed from man's society, and yet never completely trusting it, with its mysterious old-world air—was unknown to the chief nations of antiquity till after the Christian era. It was the patient and gifted nation of the Nile Valley who built the Hall of Columns at Karnak, and who reared such colossal statues as that of Rameses II. at Memphis, not to speak of the pyramids, that first tamed the cat. Hereditary antipathy as deep as that which reigns between the feline race and mankind does not die out in a generation. Countless years and many dynasties must have passed ere the wildest members of creation became the most faithful servants of mankind. In Egypt we know that cats were regarded with veneration, and embalmed and buried after their death. Herodotus alleges that all cats on their decease were taken to the city of Bubastis, where they were embalmed; but their mummies are found, as a matter of fact, in Thebes and other Egyptian towns. Ælian refers to them as remarkable for their tameness. He describes the way in which (according to Eudemus) the cats were used to hunt in packs, the quarry being the ape, which tried to escape by climbing to the end of a bough and hanging there.—[London Academy.

Danger in Insect Bites.

"The cases of severe poisoning by insect bites which have appeared in Washington lately are decidedly mysterious," said a Government entomologist to a Star reporter. "There is a kind of fly, scarcely distinguishable from the common house fly, which infests stables. It bites as the musca domestica never does. It is easy to conceive that its bite might be dangerous under certain conditions. For example, suppose that it should bite a horse that was diseased with glanders, and that immediately afterward it should attack a human being. The latter might easily contract the complaint, which in human beings is one of the most horrible known.

"Though for some time it was disputed, the ordinary house fly has come to be well recognized as an agent for conveying diseases. The same is alleged of the mosquito, particularly in respect to yellow fever, but the charge has not been proved. Doubtless other insects help to spread contagious ailments. The patients treated lately in the hospitals for supposed fly bites are so positive in their testimony as to the cause of the trouble that there seems to be no reason for doubting that some sort of fly was responsible. For instance, one truck driver saw the fly bite his hand, which swelled greatly immediately after. It would be most desirable to find out just what species did the mischief.

"There is plenty of room for mistakes in such matters. People often wake up with swellings on their faces or other parts of their bodies, which are supposed to be due to spider bites. It is true that all spiders are poisonous. Nevertheless, I believe that most of these bites are inflicted by an insect nearly related to the bed bug, which is often found in houses. Its bite is very irritating."—[Washington Star.

BAD WORK OF VOLCANOES.

What an Active One Can Do When Fully Aroused.

The Philadelphia Press says: Few people in this country imagine what terrible work a volcano of the regulation size can do when it once gets fully aroused. In 1838 Cotopaxi threw its fiery rockets more than 3,000 feet above the crater and in 1887, when the blazing mass confined in the same mountain was struggling for an outlet, it roared so loud that the awful noise was heard for a distance of 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud and lava which dammed up a great river, opened new lakes, besides making a deposit of seething mud, ashes and lava 600 feet deep over the whole area of a valley which was twenty miles long and averaged 1,000 feet in width. The stream of lava which flowed from Vesuvius in 1837 and passed through the Valley of Terre del Greco is estimated to have contained 333,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter. In 1760 Ætna poured out a flood of melted stones and ashes which covered eighty-four square miles of fertile country to a depth of from ten to forty feet. On this occasion the sand, scoria, lava, etc., from the burning mountain formed Mount Rosini, a peak two miles in circumference and over 4,000 feet high.

In the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., the time of the destruction of Pompeii, the scoria, ashes, sand, and lava vomited forth far exceeded the dimensions of the volcano itself, while in 1660 Ætna disgorged over twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes into Syria, Egypt, and Turkey. It hurled stones of 800 pounds weight to Pompeii, a distance of six English miles, during the eruption of 79 A. D. Cotopaxi once projected a block of stone containing over 100 cubic yards a distance of nine and a half miles.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

When young hearts break they knit again readily.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A baby is a blossom on which there are a few thorns.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c

Discover your false friends; your true ones will discover you.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

When gossip beats the drum of the ear the tongue tells the tune.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Some men pray without thinking and some think without praying.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

While one woman is quiet the other ninety-nine are asking her why she is.

SUFFERED EVERY MINUTE

Mr. J. G. Anderson.

Since I came out of the war, with catarrh in my head, chronic diarrhœa and rheumatism," says Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Scottdale, Pa. "I had pains all over me, my sight was dim, and there seemed to be *floating specks* before my eyes. The food I ate seemed like lead in my stomach. The rheumatism was in my right hip and shoulders. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills did me more good than anything else. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." **HOOD'S CURES.**

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

BileBeans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, *Sick-Headache,* etc.

25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores.

Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Prop's. New York.

HEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble.

S.S.S. Is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to

GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

S.S.S.

CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel st., Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Comfort for Business Men."

TEXT: "*Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem.*"—Isaiah xl., 2.

What an awful six weeks in commercial circles! The crashing of banks from San Francisco to New York and from ocean to ocean. The complete uncertainty that has halted all styles of business for three months and the pressure of the money market for the last year have put all bargain makers at their wits' end. Some of the best men in the land have faltered—men whose hearts are enlisted in every good work and whose hands have blessed every great charity. The church of God can afford to extend to them her sympathies and plead before heaven with all availing prayer. The schools such men have established, the churches they have built, the asylums and beneficent institutions they have fostered, will be their eulogy long after their banking institutions are forgotten.

Such men can never fail. They have their treasures in banks that never break and will be millionaires forever. The stringency of the money market, I am glad to say, begins to relax. May the wisdom of Almighty God come down upon our National legislature at their convening next month in Washington and such results be reached as shall restore confidence and revive trade and multiply prosperities! Yet not only now in the time of financial disaster, but all through life, our active business people have a struggle, and I think it will be appropriate and useful for me to talk about their trials and try to offer some curative prescriptions.

In the first place, I have to remark that a great many of our business men feel ruinous trials and temptations coming to them from small and limited capital in business. It is everywhere understood that it takes now three or four times as much to do business well as once it did. Once a few hundred dollars were turned into goods—the merchant would be his own store sweeper, his own salesman, his own bookkeeper. He would manage all the affairs himself, and everything would be net profit. Wonderful changes have come. Costly apparatus, extensive advertising, exorbitant store rents, heavy taxtation, expensive agencies, are only parts of the demand made upon our commercial men, and when they have found themselves in such circumstances with small capital they have sometimes been tempted to run against the rocks of moral and financial destruction.

This temptation of limited capital has ruined men in two ways. Sometimes they have shrunk down under the temptation. They have yielded the battle before the first shot was fired. At the first hard gun they surrendered. Their knees knocked together at the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. They blanched at the financial peril. They did not understand that there is such a thing a heroism in merchandise, and that there are Waterloos of the counter, and that a man can fight no braver battle with the sword than he can with the yardstick.

Their souls melted in them because sugars were up when they wanted to buy and down when they wanted to sell and unsalable goods were on the shelf and bad debts in their ledger. The gloom of their countenances overshadowed even their dry goods and groceries. Despondency, coming from limited capital, blasted them. Others have felt it in a different way. They have said: "Here I have been trudging along. I have been trying to be honest all these years. I find it is of no use. Now it is make or break."

The small craft that could have stood the stream is put out beyond the lighthouse on the great sea of speculation. Stocks are the dice with which he gambles. He bought for a few dollars vast tracts of western land. Some man at the east living on a fat homestead meets this gambler of fortune and is persuaded to trade off his estate here for lots in a western city with large avenues and costly palaces and lake steamers smoking at the wharves and rail trains coming down with lightning speed from every direction. There it is all on paper! The city has never been built nor the railroads constructed, but everything points that way, and the thing will be done as sure as you live. And that is the process by which many have been tempted through limitation of capital into labyrinths from which they could not be extricated.

I would not want to chain honest enterprise. I would not want to block up any of the avenues for honest accumulation that open before young men. On the contrary, I would like to cheer them on and rejoice when they reach the goal, but when there are such multitudes of men going to ruin for this life and the life that is to come through wrong notions of what are lawful spheres of enterprise it is the duty of ministers of religion and the friends of all young men to utter a plain, emphatic, unmistakable protest. These are the influences that drown men in destruction and perdition.

Again, a great many of our business men are tempted to over-anxiety and care. You know that nearly all commercial businesses are overdone in this day. Smitten with the love of quick gain, our cities are crowded with men resolved to be rich at all hazards. They do not care how money comes. Our best merchants are thrown into competition with men of more means and less conscience, and if an opportunity of accumulation be neglected one hour some one else picks it up. From January to December the struggle goes on. Night gives no quiet to limbs tossing in restlessness, nor to a brain that will not stop thinking. The dreams are harrowed by imaginary loss and flashed with imaginary gains. Even the Sabbath cannot dam back the tide of anxiety, for this wave of worldliness dashes clear over the churches and leaves its foam on Bibles and prayer books.

Men who are living on salaries or by the culture of the soil cannot understand the wear and tear of body and mind to which our merchants are subjected when they do not know but that their livelihood and their business honor are dependent upon the uncertainties of the next hour. This excitement of the brain, this corroding care of the heart, this strain of effort that exhausts the spirit, sends a great many of our best men in midlife to the grave. They find that Wall street does not end at the East River. It ends at Greenwood! Their life dashed out against money safes. They go with their store on their back. They trudge like camels, sweating from Aleppo to Damascus. They make their life a crucifixion. Standing behind desks and counters, banished from the fresh air, weighed down by carking cares, they are so many suicides.

Oh, I wish I could to-day rub out some of these lines of care; that I could lift some of the burdens from the heart; that I could give relaxation to some of these worn muscles! It is time for you to begin to take it a little easier. Do your best, and then trust God for the rest. Do not fret. God manages all the affairs of your life, and He manages them for the best. Consider the lilies—they always have robes. Behold the fowls of the air—they always have nests. Take a long breath. Bethink betimes that God did not make you a pack horse. Dig yourselves out from among the hogsheads and the shelves, and in the light of the holy sabbath day resolve that you will give to the winds your fears, and your fretfulness, and your distresses. You brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain you can carry nothing out. Having food and raiment, be therewith content.

The merchant came home from the store. There had been great disaster there. He opened the front door and said in the midst of his family circle: "I am ruined. Everything is gone. I am all ruined!" His wife said, "I am left," and the little child threw up its hands and said, "Papa, I am here." The aged grandmother seated in the room said, "Then you have all the promises of God beside, John." And he burst into tears and said: "God forgive me that I have been so ungrateful. I find I have a great many things left. God forgive me."

Again, I remark that many of our business men are tempted to neglect their home duties. How often it is that the store and the home seem to clash, but there ought not to be any collision. It is often the case that the father is the mere treasurer of the family, a sort of agent to see that they have dry goods and groceries. The work of family government he does not touch. Once or twice in a year he calls the children up on a Sabbath afternoon when he has a half hour he does not exactly know what to do with, and in that half hour he disciplines the children and chides them and corrects their faults and gives them a great deal of good advice, and then wonders all the rest of the year that his children do not do better when they have the wonderful advantage of that semi-annual castigation.

The family table, which ought to be the place for pleasant discussion and cheerfulness, often becomes the place of perilous expedition. If there be any blessing asked at all, it is cut off at both ends, and with the hand on the carving knife. He counts on his fingers, making estimates in the interstices of the repast. The work done, the hat goes to the head, and he starts down the street, and before the family has risen from the table he has bundled up another bundle of goods and says to the customer, "Anything more I can do for you to-day, sir?"

A man has more responsibilities than those which are discharged by putting competent instructors over his children and giving them a drawing master and music teacher. The physical culture of the child will not be attended to unless the father looks to it. He must sometimes lose his dignity. He must unlimber his joints. He must sometimes lead them out to their sports and games. The parent who cannot forget the severe duties of life sometimes to fly the kite, and trundle the hoop, and chase the ball, and jump the rope with his children ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and unredeemable solitariness.

If you want to keep your children away from places of sin, you can only do it by making your home attractive. You may preach sermons and advocate reforms and denounce wickedness, and yet your children will be captivated by the glittering saloon of sin unless you can make your home a brighter place than any other place on earth to them. Oh, gather all charms into your house! If you can afford it bring books and pictures and cheerful entertainments to the household. But, above all, teach those children, not by half an hour twice a year on the Sabbath day, but day after day, and every day teach them that religion is a great gladness that throws chains of gold about the neck; that it takes no spring from the foot, no blitheness from the heart, no sparkle from the eye, no ring from the laughter, but that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

I sympathize with the work being done in many of our cities by which beautiful rooms are set apart by our Young Men's Christian Associations, and I pray God to prosper them in all things. But, I tell you, there is something back of that and before that. We need more happy, consecrated, cheerful Christian homes in America.

Have you ever ciphered out in the rule of loss and gain the sum, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" However fine your apparel, the winds of death will flutter it like rags. Homespun and a threadbare coat have sometimes been the shadow of coming robes made white in the blood of the Lamb. The pearl of great price is worth more than any gem you can bring from the ocean, than Australian or Brazilian mines strung in one carcanet. Seek after God, find His righteousness, and all shall be well here; all shall be well hereafter.

But I must have a word with those who during the present commercial calamities have lost heavily, or perhaps lost all their estate. If a man lose his property at 30 or 40 years of age, it is only a sharp discipline generally by which later he comes to larger success. It is all folly for a man to sit down in midlife discouraged. The marshals of Napoleon came to their commander and said, "We have lost the battle and we are being cut to pieces." Napoleon took his watch from his pocket and said: "It is only 2 o'clock in the afternoon. You have lost that battle, but you have time enough to win another. Charge upon the foe!"

Though the meridian of life has passed with you and you have been routed in many a conflict, give not up in discouragement. There are victories yet for you to gain. But sometimes monetary disaster comes to a man when there is something in his age or something in his health or something in his surroundings which make him know well that he will never get up again.

In 1857 it was estimated that for many years previous to that time annually there had been 30,000 failures in the United States. Many of those persons never recovered from the misfortune. But let me give a word of comfort in passing. The sheriff may sell you out of many things, but there are some things of which he cannot sell you out. He cannot sell out your health. He cannot sell out your family. He cannot sell out your Bible. He cannot sell out your God. He cannot sell out your heaven. You have more than you have lost.

Sons and daughters of God, children of an eternal and all loving Father, mourn not when your property goes. The world is yours, and life is yours, and death is yours, and immortality is yours, and thrones of imperial grandeur are yours, and rivers of gladness are yours, and shining mansions are yours, and God is yours. The eternal God has sworn it, and every time you doubt it you charge the King of heaven and earth with perjury. Instead of complaining how hard you have it, go home, take up your Bible full of promises, get down on your knees before God and thank Him for what you have instead of spending so much time in complaining about what you have not.

Some of you remember the shipwreck of the Central America. This noble steamer had, I think, about 500 passengers aboard. Suddenly the storm came, and the surges trampled the decks and swung into the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave; the pitching of the steamer as though it were leaping a mountain; the dismal flare of the signal rockets; the long cough of the steam pipes; the hiss of the extinguished furnaces; the walking of God on the wave! The steamer went not down without a struggle.

As the passengers stationed themselves in rows to bale out the vessel, hark to the thump of the buckets as men unused to toil, with blistered hands and strained muscle, tug for their lives. There is a sail seen against the sky. The flash of the distress gun is sounded. Its voice is heard not, for it is choked in the louder booming of the sea. A few passengers escaped, but the steamer gave one great lurch and was gone! So there are some men who sail on prosperously in life. All's well, all's well. But at last some financial disaster comes—a euroclydon. Down they go! the bottom of this commercial sea strewn with shattered hulks.

But because your property goes do not let your soul go. Though all else perish, save that, for I have to tell you of a more stupendous shipwreck than that which I have just mentioned. God launched this world 6000 years ago. It has been going on under freight of mountains and immortals, but one day it will stagger at the cry of fire. The timbers of rock will burn, the mountains flame like masts and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. Then God shall take the passengers off the deck, and from the berths those who have long been asleep in Jesus, and He will set them far beyond the reach of storm and peril.

But how many shall go down? That will never be known until it shall be announced one day in heaven—the shipwreck of a world. Oh, my dear hearers, whatever you lose, though your houses go, though your lands go, though all your earthly possessions perish, may Almighty God, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save all your souls.

It is calculated that the loss to Mexico through the depreciation of silver this year will amount to from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Such loss will partly arise in connection with the interest on the gold bonds and partly through decreased duties on imports.

FEEDING OCEAN PASSENGERS

What it Takes to Satisfy the Appetite of Travellers.

Of the hundreds of thousands of people who cross the ocean probably not one realizes at what an enormous cost these leviathan steamships are maintained. Take one of the big liners plying between New York and Southampton, or Havre, or Bremen. One would naturally think that the steward would make some allowance for that terror to women and bilious men, mal de mere, but he doesn't. He is given the number of passengers and provides for a healthy lot. If they are not healthy the canned stuff is kept over, but the perishable matter is lost or else distributed freely. Sometimes it happens that nearly a shipload is seasick, but O my! what fearful inroads they do make into the steward's stores when they get their sea legs and stomachs on! It is truly wonderful what appetites can be developed by one smooth sea day.

Sometimes the steward, when his commissary department bids fair to be overstocked, or when there is an unusual waste at the table, sends the remnants of the delicacies to the steerage and intermediate tables, where it is hailed with expressions of delight.

The cuisine of the first cabin of most of these steamships is as variable and expensive as that of the best Chicago hotels. That of the intermediate is on a par with a third-class hotel in the backwoods of Wisconsin, and that of the steerage is prejudicial to good behavior, for any "hash-house" in the United States that would "set up such grub" would be looted by the boarders; but as John Cavanaugh, the oldest purser who crosses the sea, says, "What can they expect for 3,000 miles of travel and three meals a day for $30.

As to the cost of a trip, said Chief Steward Allan McLeod, of the Inman Line: "Such ships as the Etruria, City of Rome, Majestic and the big Inman liners, can carry 1,000 saloon passengers, to say nothing of the 2,000 intermediate and steerage, though some of the lines during the rush do not carry any steerage passengers.

"If I were stocking the ship I would store away 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of fresh meat, just as you see it hanging in front of butcher shops in America. Then 5,000 pounds of mutton and lamb—it all comes off the same piece, you know—1,000 pounds of corned beef, 200 smoked hams, 1,500 dressed chickens or hens, as the case might be, 3,000 pounds of fish, and 600 pounds of bacon. Now we come to the delicacies. Big sacks of smoked tongue, dried beef, dried and smoked fish, salmon and halibut principally. Of the fresh fruits we have 30,000 pounds of tomatoes, pears, oranges, peaches, bananas, watermelons, plums, cherries, grapes and all other dainties, which may be found in any strictly first-class hotel. Now comes the tinned (canned) goods. We have enough in stock always to furnish a grocery store in a respectable-sized town. Several tons of canned sardines, potted meats of all descriptions, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, Boston baked beans—in fact, everything under the sun that is preserved in cans can be found in my store-room. Then we come to the relishes, sauces and pickles of all descriptions, besides fresh garden roots, such as celery, radishes, etc. Thousands of pounds of coffee, tea, chocolate and cocoa, together with say 5,000 bottles of ale, 2,000 bottles of champagne, 1,000 bottles of clarets and sour wines, 200 bottles of brandy and whiskies, and 4,000 bottles of table waters, and there you have the liquid part of the stores.

"I'm not through yet. We can use up three carloads of potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots, cabbages, etc. Now we will add, 1,000 dozens of eggs, twenty barrels of sugar, more or less; two tons of butter, half a ton of lard, and condensed milk enough to make a pond big enough to float the ship. Barrel after barrel of flour has its head knocked in on the trip, and there are numerous other small stores which are indispensable."

It is remarkable with what celerity the cooks and bakers, cramped for space as they are, can arrange a meal. They are always on time.

A question has been raised whether these big ocean racers couldn't save money on coal account by not rushing ahead full steam. Each day saved in port is from $2,500 to $3,000 cleared by the company on meals alone. To give an idea of this saving, it has been estimated that during a busy season forty pounds of meats are consumed every minute from dock to dock.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Soldier's Prison Life.

Our captors did not allow us to see their newspapers, but, happily for us, a true Union lady lived next door to the jail, and in the evening, when all was quiet, she read the news aloud for our benefit. This lasted about a week, and then was reported to headquarters by one of the guard. We were cut off from our evening readings, but soon one of the men (of course he was a Yankee) said: "Keep quiet, boys, and we'll have a paper and read it ourselves to-night." When it began to grow dark he tied a board-nail to a small string and threw it from the grated window into the Union lady's yard. In a few minutes he had a bite, hauled in his line, and draggling from the nail was the Charleston Mercury. After that we went fishing every night, and always with success.

Some curious experiments were tried by those who were sufficiently daring to attempt to get to the Union lines, and sometimes these desperate movements met with success. One fellow who was acting as nurse told the men that if they would put him into a blanket and carry him to the dead-house, which was outside the guard, and nail him carelessly in a coffin, he would take care of what followed. Accordingly the thing was done, and the next morning the old darkey, whose task it was to carry away the corpses of those who had reached the end of their sufferings during the night, started with his load for a burial-place outside the city. When a safe distance had been reached, the nurse gave the coffin-lid a kick and arose! The darkey gave one frightful yell and fled toward Richmond, while the dead man went on his way rejoicing.—[Blue and Gray.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon was recently reported from the Lick Observatory. Fog filled the valley, and upon its level surface the mountain peaks were mirrored as if from a placid lake. A similar spectacle was seen in England from Leyburn, overlooking Wensleydale, last September. This lovely Yorkshire valley was half filled with fog, which looked like a mighty flood or lake. Upon it the opposite slopes, lit up by the bright sunshine, was reflected with extraordinary clearness.

'Twas a Pity.

A friend was visiting Mr. Oscar Wilde one day recently, and found him hard at work "cutting" superfluous dialogue from his new play. "Isn't it infamous?" he asked, looking up after a moment or two; "what right have I to do this thing? Who am I, that I should tamper with a classic?"

Disappearance of the Duster.

Where has the duster gone? It is still worn in the West. It still appears on longer lines of travel. Its manifest and sensible convenience endears it to middle-aged men. But on a short line like that between this city and New York the duster has disappeared as completely as last winter's snowflakes. The clothing stores keep them on the back shelves. Few are sold. The big wholesale dealers do not sell a dozen where they once disposed of bales. In a few short years this convenient garment has been relegated to the country districts and the provinces. Yet in our climate, with our hot, dry summers, our abundant dust and long railroad journeys, the duster ought to have become a permanent article of clothing for all travelers.—Philadelphia Press.

A verse may find him whom a sermon flies.

You can Economize

By using Royal Baking Powder to the exclusion of all other leavening agents. The official analysts report it to be 27% greater in leavening strength than the other powders. It has three times the leavening strength of many of the cheap alum powders.

It never fails to make good bread, biscuit and cake, so that there is no flour, eggs or butter spoiled and wasted in heavy, sour and uneatable food.

Do dealers attempt, because times are dull, to work off old stock, or low grade brands of baking powder? Decline to buy them. During these times all desire to be economical, and

Royal is the most Economical Baking Powder.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—"I desire to tell you just how I was, so that the public may know of your wonderful **Swamp-Root.** Two years ago last October I had spells of vomiting; I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run-down in weight; I **was reduced to 60 lbs.** I would vomit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they said my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I *weigh* **108** *lbs.*, do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, *I was raised from the dead,* and many will not believe that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes, I am *looking so well.*" Very gratefully.

MRS. JOHN CHAMPINE,
Jan. 10th, 1893. Antwerp, N. Y.

SWAMP-ROOT

At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

U & O Anointment Cures Piles. Trial Free. At Druggists 50c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Lovell Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST

Send 6c. in stamps for 100-page illustrated catalogue of bicycles, guns, and sporting goods of every description. John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass.

DRINK CHERRY AMBROSIA EASIER MADE THAN LEMONADE.

TRADE MARK

Directions.—Teaspoonful Cherry Ambrosia and tablespoonful sugar, mixed with either cold or hot water. Ask for bottles at grocers and druggists, 25 and 50c. Send 6 2c. stamps for sample, by mail, or $1.00 for two 50c. bottles, by express, prepaid,—enough to make several gallons. (Agents make big pay with us.)

Quiets the Nerves. Cools the Blood. Quenches Thirst. Aids Digestion.

FRANK E. HOUSH & CO. 235 Wash'n st. Boston, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free sample address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

ENU 30

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 27.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goods packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily. You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

Later On!

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Rev. J. W. Boal departed for Williamsport last Saturday afternoon.

——Miss Jennie Kreamer arrived home on Saturday after several week's visit to Lock Haven.

——Miss Annie Dinges, of Williamsport, arrived Saturday and spent Sunday with her brother.

——The Misses Dubbs, of Philipsburg, have been the guests of their aunt, Mrs. James Smetzler, for two weeks past.

——Mr. Joseph Ross, of Harrisburg, and a former resident of the town, has been shaking hands with friends the past few days.

——Mr. H. F. McGirk, candidate for sheriff from College township, was in town Tuesday and made the REPORTER a call.

——Mr. J. Adam Hazel and son, of Axemann, called at the REPORTER office last Saturday morning while on their way to Mifflin county to visit friends.

——Rev. H. C. Baskerville filled the pulpits at the Lick Run and Hublersburg churches, last Sabbath, and in consequence did not fill his regular appointment at Centre Hall.

——Rev. John Harpster arrived at Centre Hall last Thursday from Canton, Ohio, on a visit to his native home. Rev. Harpster came to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Harpster and for the purpose of paying his brother Mr. Jacob Harpster a visit, but in the latter he was sorely disappointed. Not until he stopped in front of the old home of his brother was he aware that the family had removed from Centre Hall to Montana, and the information was a sudden shock to him, which he could scarcely realize. His being ignorant of the fact can be attributed to the unreliability of the mails. Three letters had been mailed him by his brother but Rev. Harpster never received one, and he came on expecting to put in a week or more in the companionship of his brother and regale themselves in the reminiscences of their boyhood days. Rev. Harpster has decided to leave his charge at Canton and will sail for Guntour, India, about October 1st, taking several months to arrive there, visiting all cities in Europe en route. He will become a missionary of the Lutheran church and with his wife will take charge of a Lutheran mission.

A Short Cut.

An electric road from Philipsburg to Bellefonte and Centre Hall would be a short cut. Philipsburg to Bellefonte 27 miles; Bellefonte to Centre Hall 10 miles—total 37 miles. Distance by rail, via Tyrone, now, 72 miles; viz, to Bellefonte 53 miles, to Centre Hall 19 —total 72. Quite a difference. Why not have the short cut electric road?

Try it and be Convinced

Fasten a nail to a string; suspend it from your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail and it will change to a rotary. Let a third person place his hand on your shoulder, and the nail will become stationary.—*Ex.*

Young Female Mail Carrier.

Miss Florence Adams, a girl of sixteen years, carries the mail between this place and Livonia and does the work in strictly first-class order. She can also drive a two-horse team as well as a man can.—Loganton *Journal.*

Postmaster at Potters Mills.

Last week Mr. W. W. Spangler was appointed postmaster at Potters Mills. The changes in the county are gradually being made and in a month or so the spoils will be entirely in the hands of the Administration.

JAS. H. RANKIN DEAD.

The Veteran Attorney Breathes His Last at Bellefonte.

Mr. James H. Rankin, of Bellefonte, breathed his last on Saturday noon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Gen. D. H. Hastings, after a very short illness. Mr. Rankin was among the oldest members of the Centre county bar and a short time ago celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his membership. He has been practicing law since his admission, and during his first several years as an attorney he was elected three successive terms to the District Attorneyship, by the democrats, and was a wide awake and efficient official. Mr. Rankin was a veteran of the late war and a member of the G. A. R. Post of Bellefonte. He was the father of six children, all of whom survive their father. For a year or more he had been in ailing health, and his great age which was about 75 years, did not allow him to recuperate. His health did not take on a serious aspect until early last week when he became so ill that he was confined to his bed, which he never left.

He was a highly respected citizen of Bellefonte, and of late years has conducted an insurance office in connection with his legal practice.

Tramping to the Fair.

Saturday evening a gaudily decorated and painted wheelbarrow trundled by a dusty and foot sore individual, put up at the Old Fort hotel for the night. He was on his way from Pottsville to the World's Fair and was wheeling it all the way. He had a keg of beer on his barrow and was making the trip in the interests of a brewery at Pottsville, in advertising their beer enroute. He had wheeled it from Laurelton to the Old Fort that day and had made about thirty-two miles. On Sunday morning he expected to start at four o'clock in the morning and travel to Tyrone, a distance of about thirty-five miles. The man had forty days in which to make the trip and left Pottsville last Wednesdey. His route lay over the Alleghenies to Pittsburg thence west.

All Gone.

With the death of Mrs. Sarah Harpster, in this place last week, the once familiar name of Harpster in this valley has died out. All have either died, or moved away. The Jacob Harpster family left for Montana last spring. A brother, Rev. John Harpster, lives in Canton, Ohio, and will shortly go to India as a Lutheran missionary, to accept his former field at Guntour, which he once before served, but was obliged to return some ten years ago on account of failing health. John and Will Harpster, sons of the deceased lady named above live in Freeport.

The Harpster family was one of the oldest of this section, and by the vicissitudes of life, all are gone and no one bearing the name is left here.

The Horses Ran Off.

Last Saturday evening a little excitement was caused down town by two horses belonging to Mr. Henry Potter running off and crashing into a fence. Mr. Potter had his team standing in front of Dr. Riter's, when they frightened and started at a furious rate. The horses swerved over and crashed into Mr. A. S. Kerlin's pale fence breaking a panel into kindling wood. This stopped their mad career as one of the horses fell and they were got under control, and were uninjured.

Will Help Make the Laws.

There will be an important meeting of railroaders at Harrisburg on September 17. It will be a delegate meeting, and for the purpose of organizing a general legislative committee representing all the railway organizations of the state. Its aim will be to influence legislation in favor of the practical railroader, as has been done in Ohio and as is being done in New York.

Raising Oats Does Not Pay.

Twenty-three farmers in Chester county have answered the question, "Does It Pay To Raise Oats?" Out of the twenty-three, seventeen farmers say it does not pay, although most of them grow some for feed or as an expediency. Nearly all of them agree that potatoes are a more profitable crop in this state than oats or any other kind of grain.

Dropped from the Rolls.

Inquiry at the pension office elicits the information that the total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls since March 4, 1893, was 245, and that the total number of pensioners suspended since March 4, pending a further investigation of their cases, was 5,000.

Sixth Annual Reunion.

The 6th annual reunion of the Knights of the Golden Eagle will be held at Mifflinburg on Monday, September 4th. It promises to be a great event in the history of the order.

Republican Convention.

Chairman Reeder, of the Republican committee, issues the call for the convention which will be held August 22 in the court house at Bellefonte.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS.

Newton Gunsallis Kicked Unconscious by a Fractious Horse.

Newton Gunsallis, was a young man about twenty one years of age. He is a son of James Gunsallis, who lives on a farm near Eagleville. Monday he started from home to harvest for a neighbor who lived some distance away. When he had gotten through with his days work he and another young man started home. They were riding on horses and when on the road between the farms of Jared Robb and W. W. Clark young Gunsallis met two young ladies and he jumped off the horse in order to speak to them. After the conversation he attempted to continue his journey, but the horse was fractious and refused to let the young man on again. In trying to do so the animal kicked him in the jaw and he never spoke again. In an unconscious condition the young man was carried to the house of the nearest neighbor. The physician was summoned but all efforts to regain consciousness failed and he died Tuesday afternoon.—*Gazette.*

Half Rates to the Fair Via the P. R.R.

In order to afford an opportunity to the public to visit the World's Fair, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to run a series of popular excursions from New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities to Chicago. The round trip from Philadelphia is fixed at $18.25, and proportionate rates, a single fare for the round trip, will prevail from other stations.

The parties will be carried on special trains composed of the newest and best standard passenger coaches, containing all modern conveniences.

Persons residing at stations not located on the main line will take regular connecting trains to the nearest point of connection with the special train.

The special trains will leave Philadelphia 11.50 A. M., Lancaster 2.00 P. M., Harrisburg 3.25 P. M., and stopping at principal intermediate stations arrive in Chicago 5.20 the next afternoon.

The first excursion is fixed for July 25th, others are fixed for July 31st, August 12th and 16th.

Another series to be run at the same rate and under the same conditions will be announced later. The return coupons of these tickets will be good within ten days, and will be accepted for passage only on trains leaving Chi at 3.15 P. M. and 11.30 P. M.

Local Flies.

Landlord Bartges is putting a new roof on his hotel.

A number of Centre Hall's young folks talk of going to the fair within a few weeks.

Bro. Strohmier is putting out some fine monuments and tombstones.

Butter and eggs have had two cents of a rise in the past week.

Wheat in our home market is worth 60 to 63 cents. In forty years not so low.

Who is short an umbrella? Report at this office, giving description.

We venture to say more bicycles spin in and through Centre Hall than in any other town of its size anywhere.

Making it Pay.

William Colyer, the enterprising citizen of Colyersville, is farming fruits, berries and truck, instead of grain, and from a few acres thus appropriated, he makes more clear money than the grain farmer does from his four-horse farm. Our farmers must catch on to new ideas if they wish to realize more for their labor and pains.

Still at Large.

Close, the murderer of Pricketts in Mifflin county is still at large, and no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. The murder was a cold blooded one and there is a likelihood of Close being lynched if he is captured. The commissioners of Mifflin county offer a $300 reward for his arrest.

(x) A Large Tree.

Centre Hall's large and only walnut tree, next lot below the REPORTER office, was planted by Rev. John Harpster, now of Canton, Ohio, when he was a boy. He made mention of the fact to the writer, a few days ago, while on his visit here, and was beholding the majestic proportions of the tree, fronting the house of his boyhood days.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given.

Card of Thanks.

Wm. and John Harpster desire to extend their sincerest thanks to neighbors and friends who so kindly ministered to them during the recent illness of their mother.

Don't Please the People.

The Lock Haven people are making loud complaints against their city council for doing this that should not be, and for not doing what should be.

IMPORTANT NEW LAWS.

Passed by the Last Legislature and Approved by Gov. Pattison.

The new law passed by the last legislature relating to married women provides that a married woman may have the same right and power as an unmarried person to acquire, use, lease and dispose of property, but she may not mortgage or convey her real estate unless her husband joins. She may also make any contract in writing or otherwise which is necessary, appropriate, convenient or advantageous to the exercise or enjoyment of her rights of property, but she may not become accommodation indorser maker, guarantor or security for another.

She may sue and be sued civilly, but she may not sue her husband except for divorce or to protect or recover her separate property when deserted or refused support, and he may sue her for divorce or to protect or recover his property when deserted by her, but she shall not be arrested for her torts. Insults between husband and wife, both shall be competent witnesses, but cannot testify to confidential communications unless by agreement. She may dispose by will of all her property, but the husband's right as tenant by courtesy shall not be affected. The act of June 3, 1887, and all other inconsistent acts are repealed by this act, which was approved June 8, 1893.

The following very important bill has been signed by the Governor and now becomes a law: "An act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint a competent person to inspect school houses on complaint of taxable citizens of any school district in which boards of school directors or controlers have failed to provide aid to maintain proper and adequate accommodations for the children who are lawfully entitled to school privileges in the district, and prescribing a penalty by removal from office for neglect of duty on the part of school directors."

It Would be Applicable.

A man in New York nas patented a lamp that is of practical use in more ways than one. It is provided with a little brass plate on which is stamped the word "FULL," and when full this plate turns up and announces the fact. The patent would be of incalculable value if the inventor could attach it to some of our topers who shove their bellies against the bar and shake dice. When full the indicator would pop up, the landlord would set the dice box on the shelf, the long-necked bottle in the refrigerator, and the full customer would be invited out. The indicator would set aside all controversy as to the man's capacity and be a great saving of liquor.

Died From Drinking Laudanum.

Richard W., a little son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of Nuttal's Mines died from the effects of drinking laudanum on Monday. The laudanum had been used to allay the pain caused by a bealing on his face, and was unfortunately placed in such a position as to allow the little fellow to get access to it and drink sufficient amount as to cause his death before help could be received. He was a bright little fellow, aged 2 years and 7 months, and his death is a sad blow to the parents. —Philipsburg *Journal.*

Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses granted the past week.

John Kocsis and Annie Keistoff, of Clarence.

John Sullivan, of Lancaster, Pa., and Ida M. Kline, of Bellefonte.

William F. Robbins and Annie May Hershey, of Snow Shoe.

Andrew Katchic and Lizzie Zimmerman of Clarence.

Harvest Over.

The wheat harvest is over and all the grain is hauled in. The weather was unusually favorable for harvesting, and the crop will be an average one at least. The oats crop will come next in order and it will also be an average crop. Centre county farmers will need complain of nothing except low prices.

Lutheran Picnic To-day.

To day the Lutheran Sunday School picnics in the grove at Geo. Emerick's about one and one-half miles east of Centre Hall. An invitation has been extended the other Sabbath schools to picnic with them, and if the traditional Sunday school picnic rain does not come up, there will be a great many enjoying an outing.

Offices to be Filled.

Following is a list of the county officers to be elected at the next general election: Sheriff, treasurer, three commissioners, register, recorder, coroner, three auditors and county surveyor. The office of surveyor was never filled by Johnston, who was elected, and a vacancy occurs which will be filled at the coming election in November.

A Mistake.

It is said that one of Main's escaped kangaroos is prowling around in the Centre county mountains. It is not true, Main's show did not have any kangaroos, it must be some candidate for sheriff.

Don't Miss This.

The largest line of ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets--lovely styles; the very latest New York fashions, at $2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A magnificent line of ladies' and misses' jackets and coats with capes--the triple cape, butterfly capes, $4.50 to $12.

$20,000 Worth of Clothing--

Spring and summer clothing for men and young men, boys and children, black cheviot, blue cheviot, brown cheviot, mixed cheviot, double breasted, single breasted. Rough cheviotts in black, blue, brown and mixed; children's jersey suits, from 2.50 up to 8.00. Boy's suits from 1.25 to very finest at 4.00, 5, 6 and 8.00. Boy's suits, latest New York styles, 2.00 up to 10.00 Men's suits, from 3.50 to 15.00.

The Best Wearing Shoes in the World

the Douglas. Shoes for men; every pair warranted, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. For boys, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

LYON & Co., Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Receipts of Value.

The season is here when persons are liable to become poisoned. The "Healthy Home," a medical paper, says: We offer again a very simple remedy for ivy poisoning which numerous correspondents have said is worth many times the cost of the paper. It is hot water which, applied as hot as can be borne, affords instant relief. Ivy poisoning is often a serious matter. Some who get a bad dose of it find that it recurs every summer, and causes great discomfort and much pain. Apply hot water every hour or two, as often as the itching returns. Poison Sumac yields to the same treatment.

Bucknell University.

This Institution now has nearly one million dollars invested in fixed and working capital. It comprises five schools—COLLEGE for young men and young women; ACADEMY for boys; ladies' INSTITUTE; MUSIC SCHOOL and ART SCHOOL. It owns a thirty acre campus and ten buildings, including new Gymnasium, new Laboratory and new Observatory. For catalogue, cuts of buildings and other information, address the Registrar, Wm. C. Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa.

Union County Deaths.

In Lewis township, on the 14th of July, Valentine Ruhl, aged about 62 years.

On June 26th, in White Deer township, George Berkheimer, aged 74 years and 8 months.

On June 26th, at Mazeppa, Mrs. Margaret Weise, aged 85 years.

On the 14th inst., near White Deer Mills, Mrs. Bertha Nelson, aged about 43 years.

Made a New Landing.

Last week the proprietors of Penns Cave made a decided improvement at the entrance to the cave by removing the old landing and erecting a new one, fronted by a pale fence with gates opening down steps into the water where the boats land. The improvement is a good one and the landing is far more convenient and the entrance looks like one now.

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats,	-	now $1.00
$2.00 Hats,	-	now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats,		now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte

Killed by Lightning.

William Schubert, of Brush Valley sought shelter from a storm under a shock of rye, and was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Another Fire at the Fair.

On Monday afternoon Fire broke out in the north end of the Transportation building at the fair. It was extinguished before much damage was done, but for a few minutes the crowds in the buildings were almost panic stricken. They made a great rush for the doors, evidently having yet in mind the horror of the cold storage warehouse fire.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	14
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	18
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10c. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50c. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19c. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5c. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5c. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4C. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4C. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.

(x) Tree was front of David Brisbin property - now (1957) owned by Edgar W. Miller and occupied by Wm. Reese + Mother (the former Abby Meeker)